

A History of Waterloooville

Volume 3

1952 to 2015

With Special Reference to the Library and Football Club



The Precinct, Waterloooville, 2012

Steve Jones

Special Edition to Celebrate the 200th Anniversary of
the Battle of Waterloo – 18 June 1815



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November 2015

Edited by Ralph Cousins

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A History of Waterlooville

1952 to 2015

After the austerity of the post war years the mid-1950s and 1960s saw an explosion of change in the village of Waterlooville, with the area seeing extensive growth in housing, with large suburban public and private housing estates being constructed and the village of Waterlooville changing beyond recognition. The early 1950s was a period of calm after the storm of the 1939-45 war followed by rationing, shortages and rehabilitation was at a slow step but this would certainly change as the decade wore on.

Waterlooville at this time was still bounded by woodland and still carried a rural feel with Hambledon Road to the north of the village mainly farm and fields looking towards Denmead with the south of the village along both Hulbert Road and to a certain degree Stakes Hill Road bounded by woodland. As far back as 1912 *William's Guide* for that year recorded of Hambledon Road:

Passing the church we descend to a fine level road, on our right is Hart Plain Estate, and further on Hart Plain House; the Estate is rapidly developing as a building site.

By the early 1950s this development had taken part of Hambledon Road towards Milton Road but soon this whole area would be covered upwards of 1,000 new homes.

Before all this happened Waterlooville carried on in the same vein as pre-war; the annual Flower Show was still an attractive event in the village's calendar, by this time known as the 'Waterlooville & Cowplain Allotment & Garden Association' show. The show held in August 1952 was opened by the well-known singer and comedian Harry Secombe, accompanied by his family who were holidaying in Southsea:

Comedian Opens Show at Waterlooville Fine Floral Displays

Harry Secombe, Swansea's gift to Southsea Pier, opened Waterlooville and Cowplain Allotment and Garden Association's show on Saturday. Harry gave a hand on the sideshows and stalls and later presented prizes. With him were his wife, three year old daughter Jennifer, and his mother, down in Southsea for a holiday from South Wales.

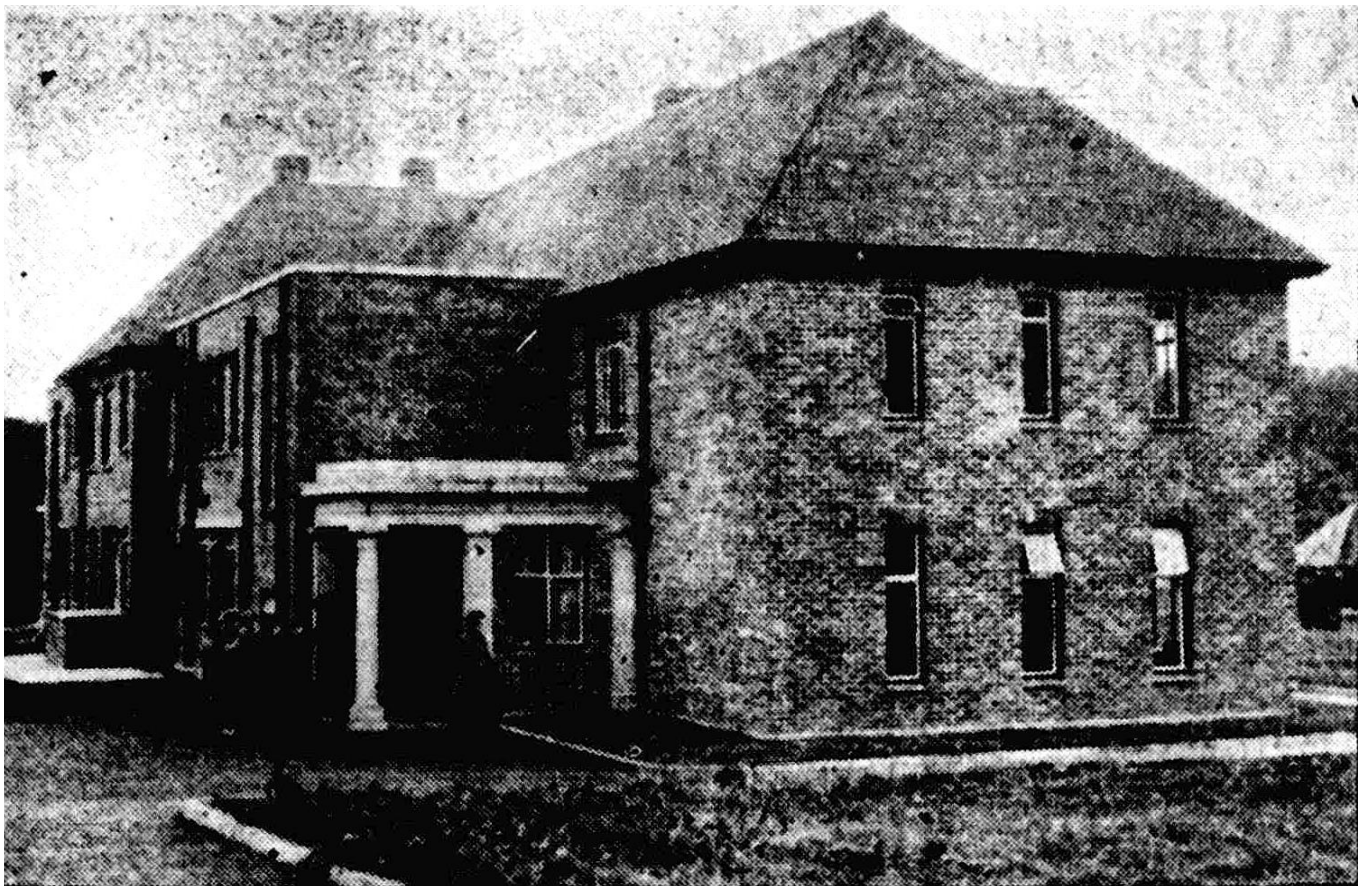
Two magnificent floral displays, one by MR. W. Monk and the other by Blackman's Nurseries, were an outstanding feature of the show. There were 300 entries, compared with 400 last year, but it has been a poor year for vegetables, particularly potatoes and many regular exhibitors were reluctant to show produce which was below standard.

Flower classes were particularly well supported, however, and there was a beautiful display of dahlias. These blooms varied greatly in size and colour and were of

exceptionally fine quality. Among the prize-winners was the Association's Chairman, 80 year old Mr. A. Hooper, while the Show Secretary, Mr. F.W. Drewe, and Assistant Secretary, Mr. C.J. Colwell were also prominent exhibitors.

Evening News, 25 August 1952

Waterlooville Football Club carried on successfully as it did just before the start of the war, the years between 1949 and 1952 were excellent for the club, for they won the Portsmouth Division 1 title three years in succession. At the end of the 1952/53 season the club joined the Hampshire League Division 3, and immediately gained promotion to the Second Division in which in their first season, 1953/54 they finished runners up. Up to the end of the 1958/59 season the club consolidated its self for the greater challenges to come.



South Africa Lodge. *Evening News*, 2 October 1952

Another feature of life in Waterlooville in the early 1950s was the opening of South Africa Lodge, or as it was the known 'The Royal Navy and Royal Marine Children's Home'. The institution had its foundations in the Portsmouth Seamen and Marines' Orphans School, founded in St George's Square, Portsea, in October 1834 for 27 children. Three years later there were 312 scholars and in 1855 the institution started taking girls supported by the Royal Patriotic Fund, a national charity established during the Crimean War to assist the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors. In the same year it was renamed the Royal

Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools and Female Orphan Home. It moved to new premises at St Michael's Road, Landport in April 1874 before finally moving to brand new premises at Waterloooville in 1952.

The new purpose built building was officially opened on 1 October 1952 by the Bishop of Portsmouth, Dr W.L.S. Fleming, as the South Africa Lodge Royal Navy and Royal Marines' Boys' Home. The land it was built on was originally part of the Stakes Hill Lodge Estate, and farmed as the Model Farm, in Stakes Hill Road, and remembered well by older Waterloooville residents.

The handsome and well-designed building was initially built to house 27 boys, the same number as at the institute's foundation in 1834. The new institution would take some of the pressure off of the Grange, better known as Hopfield House which since 1939 had been acting in a small way as a Royal Navy and Royal Marines Children's Orphanage but *'only had sufficient accommodation for the infants, girls under domestic training, and, temporarily girls over seven newly entered and awaiting billets'*.

Life could not have been too bad for the children in the Homes as this newspaper article reporting a Christmas party in 1953, at both Hopfield and South Africa Lodge, testifies:

Each Name Was In Icing

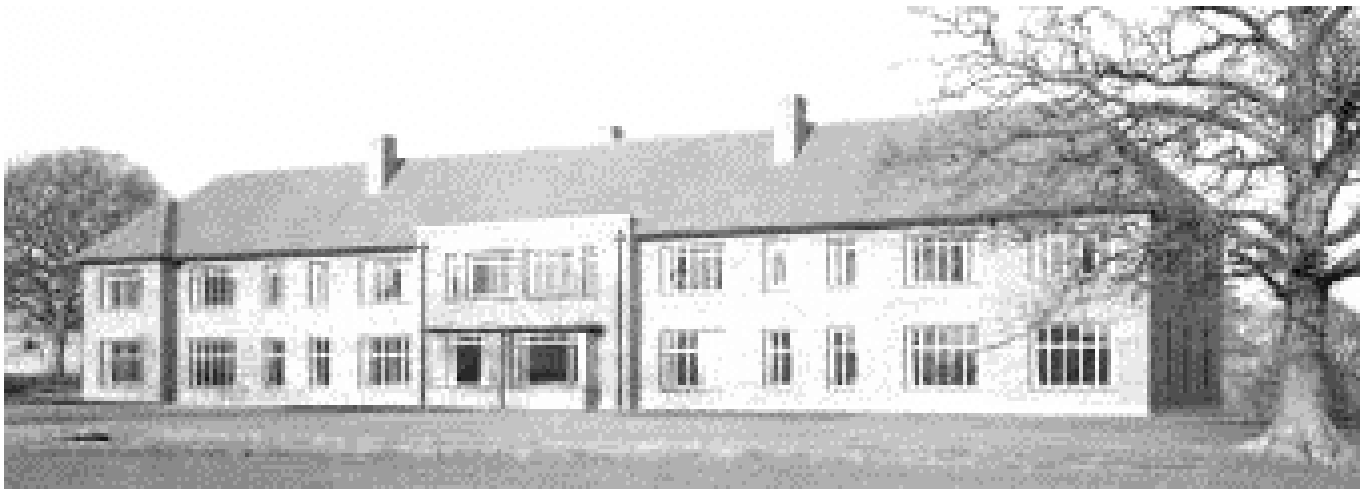
Parcels from a huge Christmas tree were distributed to more than 60 children by Lady Edelsten (wife of the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth) at a Waterloooville party yesterday. It was the Christmas tree party of the Royal Navy and Royal Marine Children's Homes at Hopfield and South Africa Lodge.

Admiral Sir John Edelsten (President of the Homes) was present, and other guests attending included the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor Frank Miles) and members of the Committee of the Homes. Before tea the children sang carols. In addition to the traditional delicacies, there was in each child's place a short bread biscuit on which had been traced in icing of his or her name.

The venue was Hopfield, and the Home and South Africa Lodge were later open for inspection. A play was presented by the Hopfield children in the Lodge gymnasium. Arrangements for the party were made by Miss V.M. Terry (Matron of Hopfield) and Chief Petty Officer E. Oakshatt BEM (a member of the committee).

Evening News, 2 January 1954

South Africa Lodge finally closed as a Children's Home in around 1970 but the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Children's Fund now continues the activities of the charity in other directions and Hopfield House was eventually turned into apartments, as it is now. South Africa Lodge is now a Care Home specialising in helping people who have been diagnosed with Dementia, Alzheimer's disease, mental disorder and some neurological conditions.



South Africa Lodge, Stakes Hill Road, circa 1952, shortly after completion



London Road, Waterloooville, early 1950s. *C.H.T. Marshall*



Winifred Road, Waterloooville, early 1950s. *C.H.T. Marshall*



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WATERLOOVILLE

Advertisement for Wadham Bros.
29 January 1953

January 1953 saw the death, at the age of 92, of Waterlooville resident Dr Frederick Beddow who through his endowment and will left a legacy to which the people of Waterlooville, Cowplain and district can still enjoy, namely Park Wood, formerly part of the Hart Plain Estate and the Royal Forest of Bere. With the demise and the sell-off of land of the former Hart Plain Estate Dr Beddow acquired the western end of Park Wood in 1910 and the rest of the Wood over the next 15 years. Park Wood was the productive area for Hart Plain House and through a large part of its history was owned by the Friend family who owned the Estate until 1899. Situated within Park Wood was a walled garden and on its eastern boundary with London Road there was a Lodge and an acre of garden.

So what of Dr Frederick Beddow? He was for 38 years a member of Portsmouth Corporation and for a long period was on Hampshire County Council. He took a leading part in promoting, in Portsmouth, education in the arts and sciences, and encouraging social services. He was Chairman of Portsmouth Gas Company as well as a Justice of the Peace. A home for nurses, an art students' hostel as well as a library in the city have been named after him.

Dr Beddow built a house, known as Park Wood House, more or less in the centre of the land he had acquired, on a track leading from Queen's Road to Wallis Road. The house, built in the 'Arts and Crafts' style, faced west with the interior wood panelled. The walled

garden, formerly the walled garden to Hart Plain House, was used as it was during the Hart Plain Estate's heyday, as a productive garden for growing fruit, flowers and vegetables for the house. Remnants of the walled garden can still be seen within Park Wood.



Park Wood House from Wallis Road

At the time of his death in 1953 Dr Beddow left the majority of his estate, including Park Wood house, in trust for the benefit of his housekeeper, Miss Ellis, during her lifetime. After her death, the trustees were required to sell the estate, and offer the proceeds to Portsmouth City Council for the construction of a public library in Milton in Portsmouth. If the Council declined to accept the fund, or if any part of it remained after the library had been constructed, the University of Southampton was to benefit. One other interesting proviso to the will was that the money towards a library would be given for a library in Waterlooville if the village had become part of Portsmouth City. The library in Milton still today bears the name of Dr Beddow.

When Dr Beddow's Trustees came to carry out his bequest, some 20 years after his death, Park Wood was a prime housing site, but after campaigning by local residents it was saved. It is now leased by Havant Borough Council to the Woodlands Trust, who manage it with the Friends of Park Wood. The Friends' achievements include clearing Victorian laurel and bamboo. Native species are regenerating and bird life is increasing. Unfortunately Dr Beddow's house was burnt down in around 1996 and replaced by a modern house.

In May 2000, a local group, The Friends of Park Wood, was formed to aid the Trust in its care of the Wood, and a successful application was made for a Local Heritage Initiative

grant to fund its initial restoration to a self-sustaining condition. A programme of laurel and sycamore clearance, and path restoration, was carried out, and seats and information boards were added. The Wood as you see it today is the result of these efforts. *Friends of Park Wood*.



Park Wood Walled Garden during Dr Beddow's lifetime

On 6 February 1952 King George VI died and was succeeded by his eldest daughter Elizabeth, still our Queen over sixty years later. In March 1953 preparations were well under way to celebrate the coronation of the new Queen on 2 June of that year, as this article in the *Portsmouth Evening News* of 26 March 1953 reports:

Answer to Coronation 'Iron Curtain' Poser?

Solution seems likely to the difficulties of the Coronation "iron curtain" between Waterlooville and Purbrook. As Purbrook and Waterlooville are to distribute Coronation souvenirs on different days it has been feared that there would be nothing to prevent "pirate" souvenir-hunters of both areas profiting from the situation

Waterlooville Coronation Committee, under the leadership of Mr R.T.A. Clifton, although making no definite reference to the "curtain" has announced its method of souvenir distribution. The committee has bought 1,500 Coronation beakers which it is hoped to give to every child in the area, and not to schoolchildren only. Distribution will be made through schools and in the case of children below school age from special depots.

But the Committee wishes to emphasize that its preparations for the Coronation are not solely for the children, The Committee is catering for everybody. Highlights of the

celebrations will be a fête at Waterlooville Recreation Ground, and a carnival procession will be passing along the London Road and return to the recreation ground, where displays, sports, and sideshows will be held.

A programme of entertainment will be held at Cowplain School. Heading the festivities will be the Coronation hostess. She will be chosen on 1 May.

In 1955 Wadham's celebrated its golden jubilee of the partnership of Harold and Wilfred Wadham. The early fifties had been years of further expansion for the company with branches across southern Hampshire either enlarging or opening up as was the case in Chichester and Southampton. In 1954 saw extensions to the Chichester works department and further extensions to Standard House, Southampton and new showrooms opening in Southampton for sale of Wolseley, M.G., Morris and Riley cars. In their Jubilee year they were appointed dealers for Massey-Harris Agricultural Implements and appointed distributors for Ferguson Industrial products.

In late 1956 work started on the remainder of the Hart Plain Estate to the north of the village centre around the Hambledon Road/ Milton Road area in what became known as the Berg Estate. This housing development, of mostly bungalows, would amount to around 1,000 new dwellings. These new buildings were built by Messrs E. & L. Berg of Esher and conformed to new British Standards Institution specifications as an advertisement in the *Evening News* of 18 January 1957 confirmed:

£2,380 Bungalow with B.S.I. Standards, Low Cost Protection to House Owners

A first rate example of housing built at low cost, yet conforming both in construction and fittings with the specifications of the British Standards Institution, is to be opened here for the public for six months from next Tuesday to demonstrate the kind of protection that the B.S.I. can offer to every potential or present house-owning family.

This is the first attempt to illustrate B.S.I. standards for building and household and consumer goods by their tangible incorporation in a completed dwelling, and the result is impressive for its modest cost. The exhibition building, a detached two-bedroom bungalow, built by Messrs E. & L. Berg, of Esher, on their new housing site at Waterlooville, costs £2,380.

B.S.I. standards have been applied to plumbing, heating, wiring, guttering, and to drainage and foundations The bungalow has been fitted with link furniture, which bears the B.S.I. kite mark, and which, at a cost of £450 provides a complete scheme.

This was only the start of fevered building which would be carried on in and around the village for the rest of the decade and into the 1960s.

Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall



The Studio and Gallery of C.H.T. Marshall, circa 1960

In 1958 Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall, the Waterloooville photographer died, known popularly as Herbert Marshall, he is one man we all owe a great deal of gratitude to for his marvellous collection of photographs he produced from the late 1890s up until his death. A history of Waterloooville could not be recorded without reference to the many photographs he took of the village.



Charles Herbert Taylor Marshall,
circa 1910

Herbert Marshall was born in London in 1879 but as a child he moved to Stakes Hill with his widowed mother, brother and sister where his mother became sub-postmistress at the post office at Stakes Hill. After leaving school he was apprenticed to Richard Gurnell, the

Waterlooville chemist, until the age of twenty-two when he branched out on his own as a photographer renting a property next door to Gurnell's chemist shop backing onto the stables of the Queen's Hotel.

Marshall was one of the earliest pioneers of celluloid film and his series of photographs of the laying of the Portsdown & Horndean Light Railway in 1903 were taken with this new form of film. Portrait photographs at his studio and wedding photography were his main income and many of these portraits still remain as do many he took of military personnel during the Second World War.

He also produced post cards of the surrounding area known as view-cards and these are sought after by collectors. He would be seen around the district, sometimes on his motor bike or with his camera taking views of the village and as far afield as Hambledon and other outlying districts. In 1937 he moved across London Road to number 250 where he opened up a studio and gallery and remained there until his death. Although the shop is now empty the name of C.H.T. Marshall can still be seen above the entrance and a plaque recognising his work can also be seen on the upper level.

As we have already seen Waterlooville Football Club were becoming an established team within Hampshire football. The season 1959/60 saw the club move into their new ground in Aston Road, named Jubilee Park, their home until 1998 when they merged with Havant Town F.C. The season of 1959/60 was one of Waterlooville's most successful, as well as winning the Hampshire League Division 2 championship they also won the Victory Cup, finished runners up in the Gosport War Memorial Cup and reached the first round proper in the F.A. Amateur Cup. It also saw the Supporters Club reach a membership of 400 members. Their first season in Hampshire League Division 1 saw them finish a creditable seventh in the league.

CURZON WATERLOOVILLE 3278	
Sunday, 19th, One Day Only (Doors Open 4.45 p.m.): Rory Calhoun in MIRACULOUS JOURNEY. Also THE FLYING SAUCER	
Monday, 20th, Three Days: ANNA MAGNANI ROSSANO BRAZZI in VOLCANO 5.35, 8.40 (Wednesday 2.15). Also FRANCES DAY JOHN BENTLEY in TREAD SOFTLY 4.00, 7.10. Last programme 7.00 Matinee Wednesday 2.00 p.m.	Thursday, 23rd, Three Days: JOEL McCREA, EVELYN KEYES HERBERT LOM in ROUGH SHOOT 5.40, 8.40 (Saturday 2.15). Also ROBERT ALDA, JANIS PAIGE in TWO GALS AND A GUY 4.00, 7.10. Last programme 7.00 Matinee Saturday 2.00 p.m.

Advertisement for the Curzon Cinema, 18 July 1953 in the days when you got two films for your money!

1959 saw the closure of the Curzon Cinema and Waterlooville Fire Brigade on the move again. The Curzon Cinema, which had first opened in May 1939, closed to the public only twenty years later in April 1959. Suggestions were that television was becoming the

popular medium and the majority of homes by this time had sets of their own. Interestingly, it has been said that the Heroes of Waterloo Hotel was the first building in the village to have a television set. Of course the Curzon building remained and is remembered fondly by Waterloooville folk as the Curzon Rooms, with many a function being carried out there. On 12 September 2012 the derelict building caught fire and was destroyed. The remains of the building were demolished and a car park now occupies the site.

The fire service in the town was during the war years based behind the Curzon cinema and after the war it was decided that a more permanent home should eventually be found. The Waterloooville brigade since 1937 had also been renting premises in London Road, opposite what is now the precinct leading to Waterloooville library. Whilst the premises behind the Curzon cinema became the new home of the fire brigade up to 1958 it is thought that both this and the London Road station could have operated simultaneously for a period. In 1959 saw the opening of a purpose-built station in London Road, opposite the Broadlands Hotel, at a cost of £8,210. This station would serve the community until June 1982 when once again it was found necessary to relocate the station, this time to Forest End due to a road improvement scheme.



The Curzon Cinema, after closure, 1959



Demolition of the old Curzon Rooms/Cinema, 2013



The new car park which replaced the Curzon Rooms (both photographs taken from Waterloooville Library)

Waterlooville Street Directory, 1959 – Commercial Properties

London Road – Forest End to Hulbert Road

West Side

East Side

Surgery – Drs K.B. Thomas and S.T.S. Polwin, 37a	Broadlands Mansion Hotel, 220
Dental Surgery – J.D. Forsyth & R.B. Miller, 37b	Bond's Garages Ltd, 230
Waterlooville Fire Station, 39	H. Cathery, House Furnishers, 232/5
Rex Wingate, Ophthalmic Optician, 47	E.G. Jackson, Radio Supplies, 236
Bay Tree Bookshop, 47	S.G. Stephens, Waterloo Stores, 238
D.M. Nesbit & Co., Estate Agents, 53	Smith & Vosper Ltd, Bakers & Confectioners, 240
The Cabin, Grocery & General Store	C.L.V. Hemsley, Accountant & Auditor, 240
F. Elcock, Shoe Repairs & Leather Goods, 61	R.S. Cheshire Ltd, Opticians, 242
Treloggan, Hair Specialists, 65	Chapman's Laundry, Receiving Office, 242
J. Flint, Gent's Hairdressers, 65	G. Grigg Ltd., Butchers, 244
Brunswick Laundry, Receiving Office, 69	A.&E. Jeffery & Son, Jewellers, 246
Barclays Bank Ltd, 71	Cousins, Burbridge & Connor, Solicitors, 248
The Wellington Public House, 75	C.H.T Marshall, Photographer, 250
White & Co. Ltd., Removal Storage & Shipping, 75	R. Brock, Radio & T.V. Dealer, 252
A.C.T. Crane, Newsagent, Stationer & Confectioner, 77	Larcombe & Winter, Solicitors, 252
W.B. Spencer, Chemist, 79	Wadham Bros. Ltd, Cycles & Motor Cycles, 254
H.A. Napier, Harding & Partners, Estate Agents & Surveyors, 81	J.H. Dewhurst Ltd, Butchers, 256
Halifax Building Society Ltd, 81	A.J. Johnson Kille, Greengrocer, 258
Southern Gas Board Showrooms, 83	Christie Nellthorp, Builders & Ironmongers, 260
Baker & Son, Chemists, 85	R. McLaren, Corn & Seed, Fruit & Greengrocery, 262

Southern Electricity Board Showrooms, 87	W. Mills & Sons, General Ironmongers, 264
Waterlooville Baptist Church	Worlds Stores Ltd, 264
Co-operative Permanent Building Society, 89	Campions, Bakers, 268
J.N.D. Rice & Co, Solicitors, 89	W. Pink & Sons Ltd., Grocers & Provisions, 270
S.E. Coxen, Stationer & Bookseller, 91	Lloyds Bank Ltd, 270
National Provincial Bank Ltd, 91	Wadham & Sons, Drapers, 272
Hambleton Road here	Stakes Hill Road Here
The Heroes of Waterloo Hotel	Seals Ltd., Radio, T.V. & Electrical Goods, 274
Southdown Motor Services, Booking Office, 93	Sea House Ltd., Poultry, Fish & Game, 276
Wadhams Ltd, Registered Offices, Garage & Showrooms	Empire Fruit Stores, prop. E. Barker, 278
Una's For Wool, prop. C.R. & A.U. Cook, 103	K. Davies, Confectionery & Tobacco, 280
The Ruby, prop. T. Martin, 105	Bishop Bros., Drapers, 282
C. & N. Duckett, Grocers & Dairymen, 107	Gauntletts of Waterlooville, Bakers & Grocers, 284
H. & S. Ford, Shoe Repairs, 107	D.H.L. Barber, Tobacconist, 286
S. Scape, Fish & Poultry, 109	Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society Ltd, Butchers, 288
J.E. Smith, Coal Office, 111	G. Peters & Co. Ltd, Wine & Spirit Merchants, 290
Faulkner's Building Contractors, 113a	F.W. Woolworth & Co. Ltd, 292
Modern Homes, Mrs P. Faulkner, 113a	J. Dyer, Electrical Goods, 294
J. Drysdale, Ophthalmic Optician, Edinburgh House	J. Farmer Ltd, Shoes, 296
R.E. Wheatley, Fish & Chips, 117	B. Osborne, Cycles, Toys & Prams, 298
E.J. Bowers, Confectionery & Tobacco, 119	Annex Waterlooville Primary School
C.L. Dawson, Dental Surgeon, 127a	Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society Ltd, Fashions Dept, 314
	Midland Bank Ltd, 316
	Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society Ltd, Self Service Dept, 318
	R.J. Wilson, Corn & Seed Merchants, 320

	Décor-Modes Ltd., Decorators, 322
	R.G. Gwyer, W.H. Cawthorne & R.D. Currant, Veterinary Surgeons, 326
Stakes Hill Road West Side	Stakes Hill Road East Side
G. Sands, Shoe Repairs, 1	Convent of the Cross, School for Girls
Baptist Church Hall, 3	Langrish & Parmin, General Store, 4
The Bargain Store, Government Surplus Store, 5	W. Martin, Farm Butcher, 8a
Bricklayer's Arms, 7	Bond's Garages Ltd
E. Todd, Builder & Decorator, 7a	A. Olding, Builder & Contractor, 10
Osmond & Osmond, Leather Goods & Basket Makers, 9	
The Girl Guides Shop, 11	
County Library, H.C.C., 29	
Waterloo Primary School	



Inside the factory of Osmond & Osmond, 1958. The men can be seen weaving a variety of dog and cat baskets and hampers. From left to right: Bert Marthouse (foreman), Jim Ware, Wally Brown, Arthur Weston, Ron Weston, Albert Coles, Roy Weston, Bill Littlefield and Sid Norman. *C.H.T. Marshall*



Osmond & Osmond Factory, 1958, showing the section that made leather goods. *C.H.T. Marshall*

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Advertisement for John Edwards
& Son, Builders, 1958

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Newsagents, London Road,
Waterlooville

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Telephone: WATERLOOVILLE 3125

Advertisement for the Empire Fruit
Stores, London Road, Waterlooville

Commercial Directory for Waterlooville, 1970

Tabakai Ltd, 18 Aston Road	Brimore Engineering Ltd, 39 Aston Road
Wadham Coachbuilders Ltd, Arnside Road	Banstead Finishers Ltd, Arnside Road
Archiprints Services Ltd, Arnside Road	G.Q. Parachute Co. Ltd, Arnside Road
Westerly Marine Construction Co. Ltd., Arnside Road	Arrow Abrasives, Arnside Road
Hampshire Paper Bag, 20 Arnside Road	Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Dairy, Aston Road
Faulkners Factory, Aston Road	South Coast Dairies, Aston Road
Absomatic, 36 Aston Road	Premier Sheet Metal Co. Aston Road
Effmar Ltd., Aston Road	S.W. Industries, 34e Aston Road
Solent Glass, Aston Road	Waterlooville Joinery Works, Aston Road
C.&H. Engineering Fabrications, Aston Road	Triman Plastics, Aston Road
M.D.M. Engineering, 10a Aston Road	Messrs. B.G. & B.P. 12 Aston Road
Hampshire Mouldings, Ltd, 13/14 Aston Road	Lofting Furnishing Co. 15 Aston Road
Aston Engineering, 17 Aston Road	Rygo Products, Aston Road
Cosham Engineering, 18 Aston Road	Machine Tool Hydraulics, 20 Aston Road
Stabletron Ltd., 21 Aston Road	Southern Circuits Ltd, Aston Road
Velco Instruments, Aston Road	Industrial Metallurgical Developments, Aston Road
R. Pothumust Engineering Ltd., Aston Road	Croft Hill Engineering, 32 Aston Road
Gilco Electronics Ltd., 34a Aston Road	Contract Maintenance Co, 34 Aston Road
CRM Micro Co. Ltd, 34c Aston Road	Stevenor Plating Ltd, 34d Aston Road
G.W.T. Electronics, 35 Aston Road	Advance Metal Techniques, 38 Aston Road
Farlington Metal Finishers, 40 Aston Road	J. Edwards & Son, 13 Hambledon Road
Plessey Co. Ltd, Hambledon Road	Ridgewood Joinery Ltd, Hambledon Road

Wadhams Ltd., Hambledon Road	Stewart King Industries Ltd, Hambledon Road
Westerly Marine Construction Ltd, Hambledon Road	Telio Ltd, Hambledon Road
R.T.Z. Metals Ltd, Hambledon Road	Ralli Bondite Ltd., Hambledon Road
C.&A. Engineering Fabrications Ltd., 30a Jubilee Road	Skeens Precision Engineering Ltd, Jubilee Road
Churchill Concrete Products, Jubilee Road	J.A. Smith Joinery, 88 Jubilee Road
J.F.G Sowing & Planting Ltd, London Road	Battman Bros., London Road
Hants & Dorset Caravan Services, London Road	Bonas Garage, London Road
V. Gauntlett, Curzon Rooms, London Road	Shoe Repairs, 97 London Road
Ernest Dye, 98 London Road	C.H.T. Marshall Ltd, The Studio, London Road
J. Ashwell, 113a London Road	B.N. Eldridge, 187 London Road
Southern Counties Construction, 204 London Road	Broadlands Garden Machinery Centre, 220 London Road
S.E. Jeffrey & Son, 246 London Road	Solent Ice Cream Co. Ltd, 322 London Road
W.A. Hall & Co. Ltd., Mill Hill	Osmond & Osmond Ltd., Stakes Hill Road
A.H. Clear & Sons, 9 Stakes Hill Road	The Derekot Co., 2a Stakes Hill Road
W.W. Bullimore, 5 Stakes Hill Road	W.J. Wilkinson, 6a Stakes Hill Road

A Brief History of the Development of the Library Service in Waterlooville 1937 – 1968

The history of the library service in Waterlooville began in 1933 when the County Free Library opened in the Council School in Stakes Hill Road. The library opened every Tuesday afternoon from 4.15 to 5.45 with a handful of boxes of books exchanged from Winchester three times a year. The first librarian was Mr A.S. Elson, master of the school, who in turn was replaced in 1935 by Voluntary Librarian Mr. Thatcher, whose daughter-in-law Mrs Margaret Thatcher, went on to work for the County Library Service at Waterlooville for many years.

In 1957 a Local Library Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr A. J. Kille, and in March of that year a part time library was opened in St George's Hall. The library

was opened for three sessions a week with books in lockable shuttered shelving around the walls, between heaters and below windows. The new library was staffed by two part time assistants, Mrs Spells and Mrs Thatcher, with a total of around 2,000 books in stock. Also in 1957, in June of that year, a Havant Library Committee was formed with members from Bedhampton, Emsworth, Havant, Purbrook and Waterlooville, with the first function being to arrange the appointment of the first full time librarian to the first full time library in the Havant area at Leigh Park. In 1959 the libraries within the Havant area, including Waterlooville, were co-ordinated into one working group at Leigh Park.



Members of staff dismantle the shelving in the St George's Hall, Waterlooville, for the move to the library's new home in the former post office huts in London Road, *Evening News*, 31 July 1968

In 1963 the first professional area librarian to oversee libraries at Waterlooville, Cowplain, Purbrook and Horndean was appointed. During this period and over the next three years negotiations ebbed and flowed and in the absence of a secured site,

consideration was given to various units of accommodation in the then proposed Wellington Way precinct. With the rapid development of Waterloooville and its neighbourhood this led the County Council in 1966 to plan for a building of over 10,000 sq. ft. on three floors, the top floor to be partly devoted to meeting and exhibition rooms. In 1967 plans were drawn up by the County Architects' Department and approved by the Library House Committee which had been formed the previous year.

By 1968 the library was temporarily on the move again, this time to the elderly, long vacated Post Office huts at 210, London Road, close to the Waterloooville Telephone Exchange. The transfer became necessary for the reason that St. George's church was going through a rebuilding programme and the church hall, the home of the library for eleven years, was needed temporarily for use as the church. The library had long outgrown the facilities available at the church hall and with the surrounding libraries at Horndean, Cowplain and Purbrook experiencing considerable growth in business over the years due to the rapid population increases and improvements in premises which in itself permitted larger book-stocks and more extensive opening hours. Records, stock, and requests for these libraries were all channelled through Waterloooville with the problem of there never being sufficient hours of access to the church hall to provide Waterloooville readers with the services they obviously needed.

The 1960s – A Decade of Change

Into the 1960s and Waterloooville would see wide ranging changes both in the village centre itself and the surrounding area with extensive growth in housing, when large suburban public and private housing estates were constructed. The Berg Estate was just the first and this was swiftly followed in the early 1960s by the Highfield Estate on land that once belonged to the Highfield House Estate and Stakes Hill Lodge Estate.

The Stakes Hill Lodge Estate since the end of the war was going through major changes itself. In 1946 180 acres on the west side of Stakes Hill Road were acquired by Portsmouth City Council under a Compulsory Purchase Order at a cost of £40 per acre. This land would eventually be developed but to make matters even worse some of the land was later re-sold privately at a vast profit. In 1956 the estate also sold parts of Inhurst and Outhurst Woods which eventually, in the early 1960s with the further sale of Frank's Coppice resulted in the development of private housing at Ferndale and Hurstville Drive. On the other side of Stakes Hill Road around this time further development was carried out south of Beechwood Avenue and Broadlands mansion.

Development was also carried out in the centre of the village at this time resulting in the loss of some of the village's finest houses such as Melton House, an echo of Waterloooville's grander past. Melton House was the former home of George Snow Lancaster, a great benefactor to the village, and later Herbert Edward Vosper, who established the ship

building company, which carried his name, and Vice-Admiral Oliver Elles Leggett CB who won distinction in the First World War. The house and gardens of Melton House were formerly thrown open by both Mr Lancaster and Vice-Admiral Leggett for fêtes and for other events in the village.

In 1962 with the destruction of Melton House and other properties close by such as George Peters Ltd, Wine & Spirit Merchants, H.L. Barber, Hairdresser & Tobacconist & Gauntlett's Dairies, a shopping precinct was built in its place on the east side of London Road. This development, known today as The Precinct, would be later joined by established national companies such as Woolworths, Tesco and Boots in London Road. The first of the many changes to the shopping centre of the village which would occur and change the face of it forever.

All this extra housing also meant that more work locally for the growing population was needed and this period saw the expansion of more industry in the village to rival companies such as Wadham's and Osmond and Osmond who had been based in Waterlooville for many years. Wadham's was still one of the most successful companies in this part of Hampshire and in 1963 due to needing larger premises they moved from London Road and Hambledon Road to new purpose built premises in Hambledon Road. The new factory was built on a three-acre site, with a floor area of 50,000 sq. ft., and was designed to cater for modern coachbuilding techniques, such as plastic processing and fibre glass production.



Ambulance built by Wadham's for Southampton Health Department

Since 1958 the company had been producing at Waterlooville the first fibre-glass ambulance body, which had become a top seller for them. Later the company would produce an all metal ambulance on a Morris chassis. On 16 July 1965 the *Commercial Vehicle* magazine ran an article on Wadham's and it clearly gives an insight of what was going on at the Waterlooville works at his time:

Main product of the Waterloo works at present is the Wadham Series III ambulance, of which five or six are built every week; Wadhams claim to build over 40 per cent of Britain's ambulances. The majority are built on the Austin/Morris LD-series ambulance chassis, and have glass-reinforced plastics bodywork assembled from colour-impregnated mouldings. Flanking the ambulance production lines are areas devoted to van conversions and special bodywork. The 50.000 sq. ft. factory is virtually self-sufficient on the coachbuilding side, making its own seats, stretchers, stretcher gear and so on for the ambulances as well as virtually all the components of other bodies.



Hambledon Road, Waterloo, early 1960s

The 1960s was a good period for industry in the village, not with just the expansion of Wadham's but the introduction of what would become world renowned companies establishing themselves here. One such was Westerly Marine Construction, builders of highly prized sailboats.

Westerly Marine Construction

The company, universally known as just Westerly, was formed in March 1963 by established yacht designer Commander Denys Rayner in conjunction with Hilary Scott and Michael Hurd, with Denys Rayner becoming the Managing Director. Rayner had designed the 'Westerly', a 22ft yacht. It was decided instead of producing the boats on a boatyard at the water's edge production would be carried out in a clean modern factory and Waterloo was chosen as the site for the factory. The factory opened in May 1963 in Arnside Road, just off of Hambledon Road, where production of the Westerly would later commence. With additional factory units built production by October 1964 was increased to 150 boats per year.

Almost from the beginning the export market, especially with the United States, and they were researching the American market as early as 1964, and by 1966 were showing at four American boat shows and four European shows in addition to Earls Court. They won

prestigious Queens Awards for Export in 1969, 1970 and 1977. At this time all was going well. Westerly had up to 700 staff working in factory units spread around two estates in Waterlooville, building about 15 different Westerly Models, plus another unit in Poole building the J-24 under licence. Denys Rayner died in January 1967 and David Sanders took over management of the company.

In 1977 it was recommended by the bankers of Westerly to buy outright buy their Waterlooville factories. That proved to be a mistake, because by 1980, life had changed. Interest rates had tripled, commercial property prices were falling and the exchange rate rose. This had the effect of virtually killing their export market overnight.

Almost from the beginning, export markets had been important to Westerly. They were turning over more than £10 million a year, more than half of it in exports and had £1 million in the bank. By 1977, with interest rates low and property prices rising, advisers at their bank recommended using the cash to here was still a good business with new models like the Griffon and Fulmar in production, but the company was too large for its reduced order book. In a painful process for all concerned, the workforce was cut to around 250, with redundancies paid for out of bank loans since their cash was now tied up in unsaleable property. Finally in late 1981, Barclays Bank called in the loans and receivers were appointed.



Inside of Workshop 3 of Westerly Marine Construction, circa 1967

This was not the end of the company as the receivers transferred the assets into a new company called 'Sphinxstone Limited', trading as 'Westerly Yachts', and shortly

afterwards formally changed its name to 'Westerly Yachts Limited'. By 1991 the company was still struggling and the receivers were once again called in. Again the company rose from the ashes and through several other reincarnations the company struggled on until May 2000 when Westerly was in trouble again and the receivers were back again. However, on this occasion no buyer could be found to take on the business as a going concern. The staff were laid off. The plant and machinery was sold to US Hunter, who were just starting up in the UK as Legend. At its height Westerly's were probably Waterloo's finest company, producing during its life-time over 50 different types of yachts and sailboats which were respected world-wide. It is estimated that in the first 25 years of trading Westerly's built over 11,000 sailboats.



Westerly 22, Westerly Marine's first boat, 1963



Westerly Marine Construction, Arnside Road, 1965.

On the left was Workshop 1 where the joinery units for the boats were made along with the development moulds for the new yachts and where I worked. Opposite was Workshop 9 where all the fibreglass units were made, which then went on to Workshop 3 for the assembly of the new yachts. When I was made redundant the workforce was reduced

from 700 to 250. We all thought that at least we received our redundancy money as the outlook for those who remained was insecure. Terry Hart

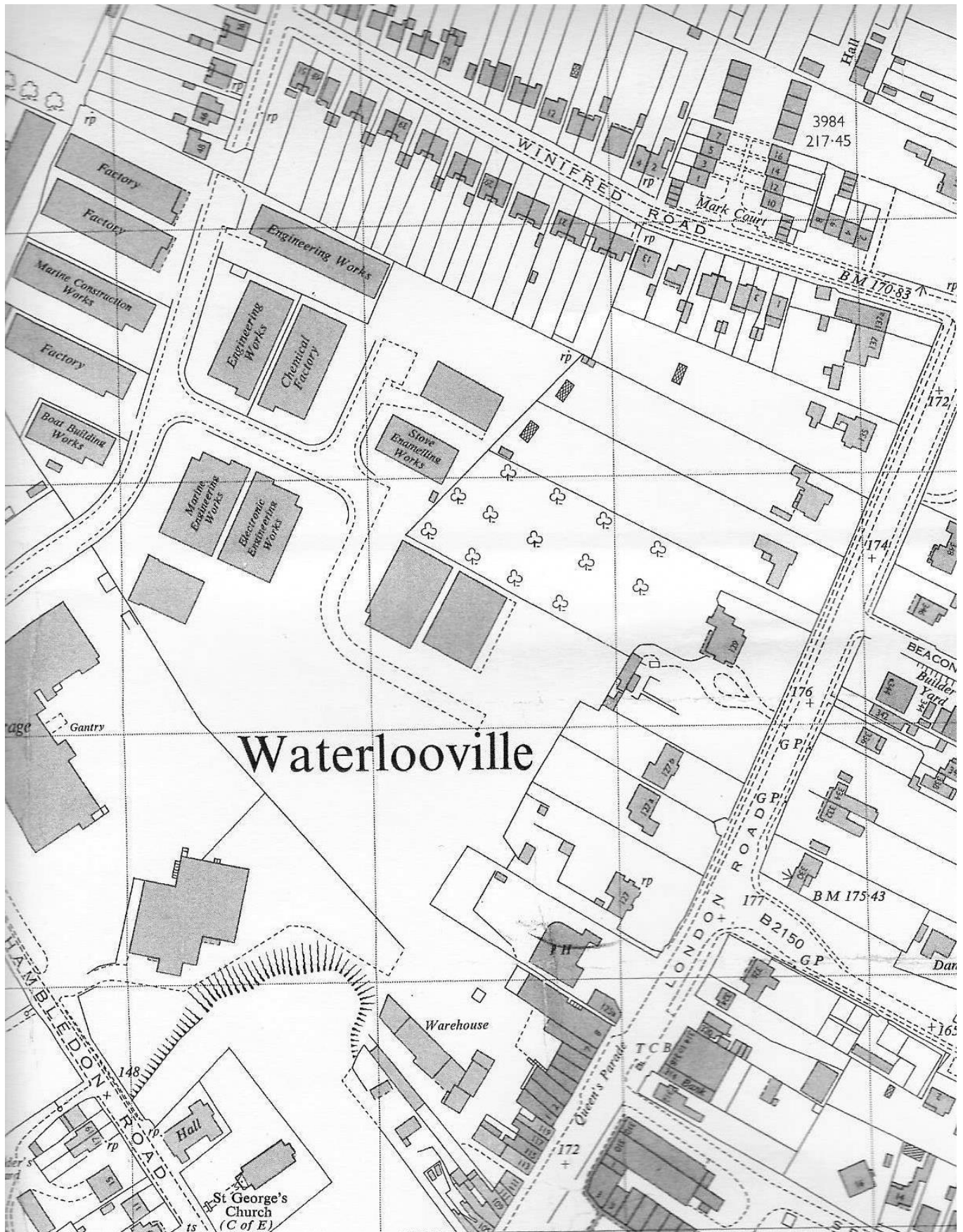
Another internationally important company that moved to Waterlooville in the early 1960s was the Plessey Company, who moved to Waterlooville in 1964, initially in Hambledon Road and Aysgarth Road. Plessey's was a British based international electronics, defence and telecommunications company that was formed in 1917 and had factories all over the country. Other local sites included West Leigh and Titchfield. In 1989 the Company was taken over by a consortium formed by GEC and Siemens (GEC Siemens plc) which split the assets of the Plessey Group.

The 1960s also saw the rise of other specialist electronic and engineering companies basing themselves around the Hambledon Road and Aston Road area. By 1965 this area had vertically become a small industrial estate in its own right. A directory for 1970 records nearly seventy companies of various trades operating from this area. It would become the golden period for industry in what was fast becoming a small town and providing skilled work for many local craftsmen.



Ordnance Survey map of Waterlooville, 1966. *Waterlooville Library*

Note the new Heroes public house replacing the former Heroes of Waterloo Hotel which stood on the north-east corner of the crossroads. Also Queen's Parade built next to Dorset Buildings on the north side of London Road.



Ordnance Survey map of Waterlooville, 1966 showing part of Hambledon Road and some of the factory units including Westerly Marine Construction, Plessey's, and part of Wadham's

The Decline of the Large Private Estates

As with the national trend a large proportion of private estates went into decline in the years following the Second World War and this was the case with those close to Waterlooville. As we have already seen Stakes Hill Lodge was much reduced in size following the end of the war with a compulsory purchase of 180 acres of land in 1946. Further sale of land followed in 1956. In 1957 Commander Henry Mowbray Jackson, the husband of Freda Hulbert, died at Stakes Hill. After his death Winifred Jackson and her son George had the house reduced in size to its original design making the house more comfortable to live in. This work was carried out by Waterlooville builders Messrs J. Edwards & Son who originally built the large extension to the house in 1894. After the death of Winifred Jackson at Stakes Hill on 4 November 1969 the estate passed to her son George Hulbert Mowbray Jackson, and over the next few years saw the final chapter in the estate's history.



Fire appliances from Waterloo and Horndean were called to the former home of Sir Denis and Lady Daley in Stakes Hill Road, Waterloo yesterday. The house, which was being demolished to make way for new houses, caught fire when workmen were at lunch. Two employees of Weston Bros., Waterloo, said that when they returned to the house it was a blazing inferno. No one was hurt.'

Evening News, 3 July 1962

During demolition in July 1962, a fire saw the destruction of another large house at Stakes, namely Rockville, situated on the west side of Stakes Hill Lodge between Oaklands and Stakes Hill Lodge. Not as large as its two neighbours it did possess one of the most attractive houses in the neighbourhood. Built originally in 1836 by the first vicar of St. George's church, the Rev. Martin Boswell who named it Rosebank. Succeeding owners included Lord Poulett, Captain Alexander Gordon who renamed the house Rockville and the Livingstone-Learmonth family. Into the twentieth century it was the home of Richard Vernon Stokes and was also the wartime home of Portsmouth's Lord Mayor Sir Denis Daly. It was demolished to make way for new housing around the Phillip Road and Elizabeth Road area.

Broadlands Mansion was built around 1870 by Mrs Ann Hulbert, the widow of John Spice Hulbert who first acquired the Stakes Hill Lodge Estate in the 1820s. One of the villages most recognisable properties it stood off of London Road in its own grounds where Wickes DIY and Topps Tiles stores now stands. Originally known as the Willows during its chequered history it was also home to Sir John Rowland, a Waterloo benefactor and former managing director of the Twifit Corset Company (Leatham), until his death in 1933. After the death of Sir John Rowland it was acquired by Stanley Todd, a Portsmouth Bookmaker and Builder, who bought it for the purpose turning it into a hotel. At the end of the Second World War it was used as a transit camp for Prisoners of War and later as a hotel, garden centre and flats. It was demolished in the early 1980s.



Adelaide hall was an American Jazz Singer. *Evening News, 4 July 1952*



Two views of Broadlands Mansion and Garden Centre, circa 1980s



Hopfield House, another house with a fascinating history also went through various changes after the war. Its early history is connected to the Fawkes family who built it in the 1870s with stories of ghosts and a suicide connected to it. In 1939 it was taken over and used by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Children's Orphanage and used as such during the war. After the war it was run in conjunction with South Africa Lodge as a Children's home until it was converted into apartments as it is now, probably in the mid-1950s. The building is still recorded in many ghost books on Hampshire ghosts and attracts attention because of this. The grounds of the house have now been developed with housing around Marilyn Avenue and Elmwood Avenue.

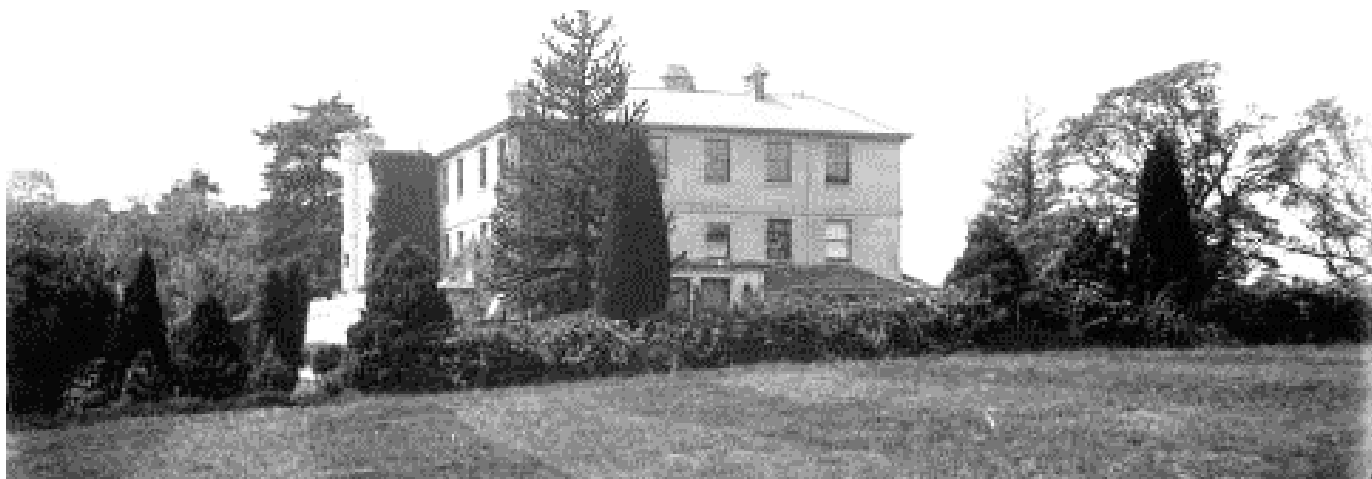


Hopfield House, circa 1980s

Perhaps the most historic of the area's estates is Oaklands, situated on Stakes Hill Road. Unlike Stakes Hill Lodge, Rockville and Broadlands the house still stand now part of Oaklands Catholic School/Academy and Sixth Form College. After the long residency of the Napier and Williams families the estate was eventually acquired by the Sisters of the Convent of Cross in 1946 who opened the house as a school. In 1966 it was amalgamated with Daley's School, Portsmouth, to become Oaklands Convent School. Oakland's has been a specialist humanities college since September 2005 and in September 2011 it was the first school of its kind to open its doors as a state funded independent school or academy.

The school's primary input of pupils is St Peter's Catholic Primary, which is only a few hundred yards away. Founded originally as Holy Cross School in 1964 as a voluntary aided Catholic school, St Peter's soon became popular, outgrowing its 200 pupils capacity by 1990. After the school became grant maintained in 1993, it secured funding to build a

new school with the support of the Portsmouth Diocese and the parishes of the Sacred Heart Waterloo and St Edmund's, Horndean. The new site, which opened in 1999, has 'spacious' grounds which are being developed for environmental education and sporting facilities. St Peter's is supported by parent volunteers who help in the classrooms and run after-school clubs such as football, cookery, French, choir and orchestra. Year 6 pupils have the option of sailing and cycling proficiency in the summer. *St Peter's Catholic Primary School information*



Oaklands, photographed by C.H.T. Marshall, 1910



Oaklands Catholic School and Sixth Form College

Waterlooville Bank Raid Unsuccessful (Early 1960s)

Scotland Yard forensic science laboratory experts arrived at Waterlooville today to help investigate a bank raid in the town at the week-end. During the raid—on the National Provincial Bank—explosives were used by the thieves in an unsuccessful attempt to enter the strong room. Part of the strong room door was damaged, but no signs of entry into the room have been found. A safe-blowing expert from the Yard was today studying the damage. Detective Inspector A. Rogers, head of Havant C.I.D., said it was thought that no money had been taken.

Signs that the raiders attempted to blow open the bank's night safe were also being investigated by police, and a notice bearing the words 'Out of order' was pasted over the night safe opening near the main door of the bank. Entry was gained by forcing a rear window of the premises, in the main London road, at the corner of Hambledon Road. The raid was discovered early today by a cleaner.

Detective Inspector Rogers appealed for anyone who may have seen a car parked near the bank during the week-end to contact the police. He said he would also like to hear from anyone who may have seen persons loitering at the rear of the bank.

The bank, the oldest in the town, is due to be demolished early next year when a new branch opens on the opposite side of the road as part of the £600,000 Wellington Way shopping development.

Manager of the bank, Mr L. H. H. Brice, took up his appointment in the autumn, when former manager, Mr A. P. Wheeler, was appointed manager of the Aldershot branch. Mr Brice went to Waterlooville from the bank's Winchester branch, where he was sub-manager. The raid was the first in the town since an unsuccessful attempt was made to enter the Midland Bank branch about six years ago.

The National Provincial building is considered by many of the town's bank employees to be dangerously isolated. No properties around the bank are continually occupied. And the bank's rear yard cannot be overlooked. The strong-room door, on the ground floor of the bank was armour plated and designed so that even if hinges were blown away the door would hold.

Detective Chief Inspector A. W. Anderson, deputy head of Hampshire C.I.D. travelled from Winchester to take charge of inquiries. Mr Brice said today: 'As is usual, all cash and valuables were locked in the strong-room at the close of business on Saturday, leaving nothing in the rest of the bank worth taking. There is nothing missing whatsoever as far as we can see. They have only really caused us inconvenience.'

The bank opened for business as usual at 10 a.m., after dust caused by the raiders' attempts to blow the night safe had been brushed from the main counter and front office furniture. Part of the office was roped off while the police continued their investigations. Several of the bank's inner doors had been forced.



Interior view of the Christie Nellthorpe Hardware Store, London Road, 1960



London Road, Waterloooville, in the early 1960s. The Queen's Hotel can be seen boarded up and awaiting demolition. The same fate will happen to the Baptist church which stands a few doors further along the road.

With the village ever expanding into a small town with new housing developments being built St George's church and the Baptist church in London Road were finding that the size of their churches were hampering the size of the growing congregation. Both churches would eventually do something about this, in the case of the Baptist church a new church

would be built further along London Road and St George's would have a complete make over but in December 1964 as an article in *The Times* relates it was a problem at this time:

No Room for Parishioners

Many churches throughout the country are much too big for dwindling congregations, but the Hampshire town of Waterlooville, near Portsmouth, the two churches are too small for the growing area. The parish church, St George's and the Baptist Church were built when the population was less than 500. Now there are 20,000 people living in the district, with more estates being developed.

The Rev Harry Gibson, Vicar of St George's, said: "the capacity is only 160. Churchgoers have to sit in the aisles or stand crammed at the back. Many just look in and go home because there is no room. Unless we can get a building to cater for at least three times the present number I may have to hold services on a rota system."

The Baptist minister, The Rev Murray Raw, said: "we too, have only standing room at many services and there is a big difficulty about Sunday School accommodation. But we have been unable to get another site."

The local development office has pointed out churches can compete with builders only when land comes onto the market.

The Times, 30 December 1964



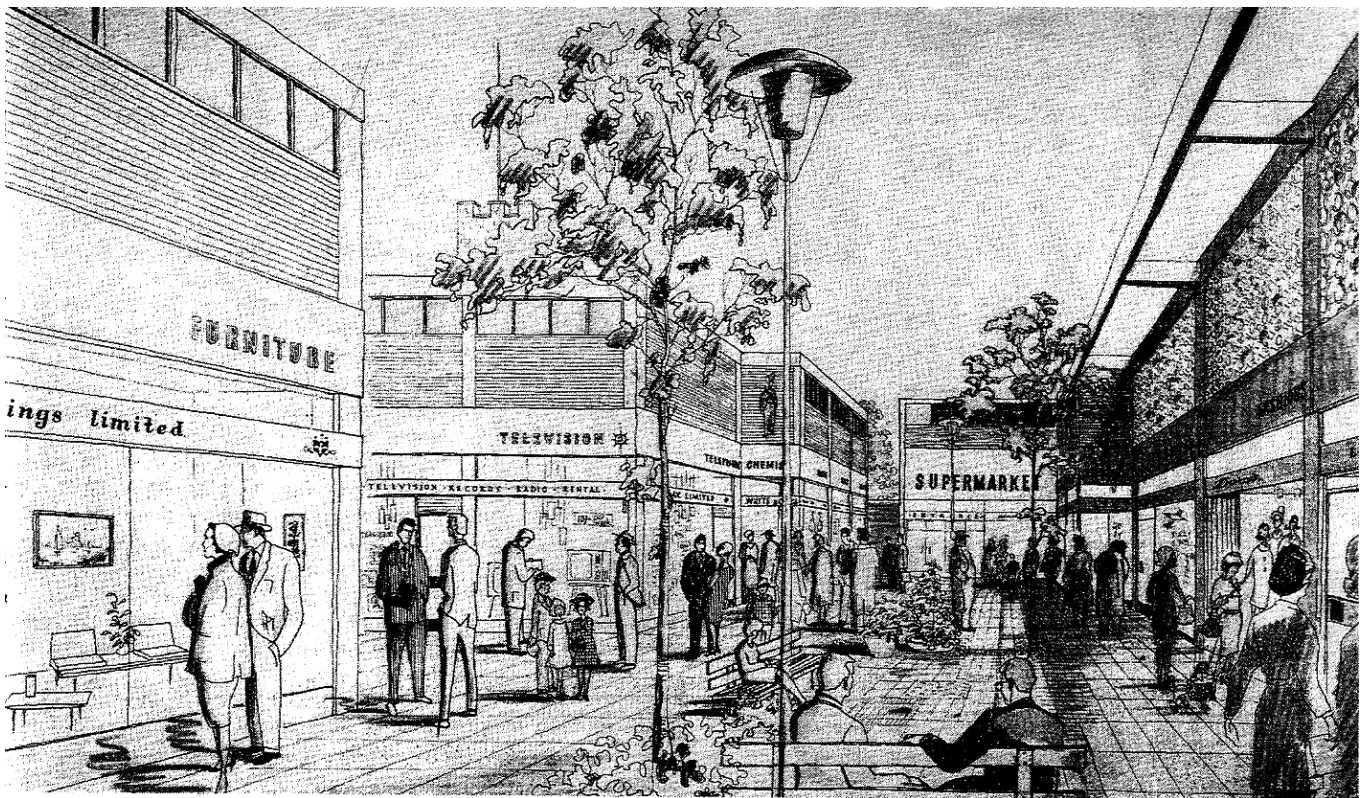
The Baptist Church, London Road, Waterlooville, early 1960s

In the early part of 1965 work began on Waterlooville's new shopping centre, to be known as Wellington Way or Wellington Arcade, which almost doubled the village's

shopping facilities and provided up to 40 additional shops. The new precinct cost £600,000 and included a supermarket and a bank in a T-shaped traffic free lay-out. The central three acre site was formerly the locations of Wadham's showrooms and businesses and the Waterloo Hotel. A useful car park for over 100 vehicles was also added. This new shopping centre opened in the summer of 1966.



The Precinct, 1966, before the building of the Library and predestrianisation



Artist's impression of Wellington Way, April 1966. *Hampshire Magazine*. Note no sign of the cannon!

Village or Town?

There is no defining date when Waterlooville passed from being a village to a small self-contained town. Some suggest it was the mid-1960s or later when this happened. Other suggestions are when Waterlooville got its very own bypass or inner relief road in 1983 but even in 1966 plans were first mooted to divert the traffic away from the centre of Waterlooville by way of a bypass. Personally, I think it was the mid-1960s when so much development took place, be it housing or on a commercial scale that Waterlooville could finally call itself a small town. Around this period of 1965/66 even then writers were recording the 'frightening speed' of development around Waterlooville. An article in the *Hampshire* magazine of April 1966 records of Waterlooville:

This is the place which has changed almost beyond recognition during the past ten years and where development is still taking place at almost frightening speed. True, this may not be readily apparent to the casual visitor, for the main street, which carries the A.3. trunk road from London to Portsmouth, shows only a few minor alterations – a shopping precinct and a number of multiple stores being the most prominent features – but it is in the out-back, where a few short years ago there was nothing but green fields and fertile lands, that the greatest changes have been wrought.

Michael Kennett, *Hampshire Magazine*, April, 1966

The years 1965 to 1967 saw the demolition of three of Waterlooville's most iconic buildings, namely: The Queen's Hotel and Waterlooville Baptist church, both situated on the London Road and the Heroes of Waterloo Hotel, on the corner of London Road and Hambledon Road. Two would become replaced by new buildings on different sites but the Queen's Hotel would be lost for ever and replaced by a non-descript 1960s brick office block and shops.

The Queen's Hotel was originally built in 1887 and replaced an earlier beerhouse on the site known as the 'La Belle Alliance', named from the headquarters of Napoleon Bonaparte before the battle of Waterloo. The new public house was built by Waterlooville benefactor and landowner George Snow Lancaster J.P. of Melton House, London Road, for the sum of nearly £2,000 with John Edwards & Son building the actual property. It unintentionally opened as a temperance hotel in August 1887 due to the fact that no new licence had been applied for and carried on in this vein for several more years. It was used by many local organisations and clubs who would meet in the large club room. The Admiralty used the building during the war years but before its demolition it had stood empty for a quite a while.

The Heroes of Waterloo Hotel, to give it its full name, was always known by the local population as the 'Heroes'. This 'Heroes,' which stood on the corner of Hambledon Road and London Road, was the second to inn to carry that name. The first inn on the site was

built in around 1814 and gives the town its name and is caught up in the legend of the troops returning from the battle of Waterloo and stopping at the inn for refreshment. In 1890 the original inn was deemed too ramshackle or need of modernisation and it was decided to build a new inn on the same site. This new inn, built by George Gale & Co., was much larger than its predecessor and was built by the Waterloo builders John Edwards & Son. This new inn was certainly something the then village of Waterloo could be proud of as an advertisement in the Hampshire Telegraph after its completion recorded:

The completion of the handsome new Waterloo Hotel, which bears the sign of the "Heroes of forms an important addition to the accommodation provided for those on pleasure bound in that charming part of the county. The building stands on the well known site of the old Hotel, and was designed by Mr. J.M. Walmsley, M.S.A., who found in Mr. John Edwards of Waterloo, a builder well able to carry out his exceedingly handsome and appropriate plans. Mr. Edwards has been a builder in Waterloo for nearly half a century, and modestly admits he may have built a large part of the village.

The new hotel is constructed, not only to meet the requirements of day trippers from Portsmouth and elsewhere, but to provide accommodation for those who wish separate suites of rooms during the summer months. On the ground floor in addition to the bar there are cheerful and commodious coffee rooms, while the upper storeys contain drawing rooms, private sitting rooms and seventeen bedrooms. Delicious views are obtained from some of these bedrooms. The bedrooms have already become popular, and are in demand among visitors, who are enchanted with the views, and equally appreciate the excellent sanitary arrangements of the house and the kindly care and forethought of Mr. and Mrs. Savage, who preside over the hotel. There is one large dining room in the house capable of dining 150 people. Other improvements are in prospect. There will soon be a lawn and garden at the north end of the house, which will add greatly to its beauty. The stable yard is well known to being equal to any emergency, and the Waterloo Hotel now takes its place among the best equipped hostelries of the county.

Hampshire Telegraph 31st May 1890

Next door to the hotel was the Heroes or Waterloo Hall, built on the site of the Heroes former Tea Garden, where local inhabitants could meet socially to dance, as well as hold various meetings of local organisations. Another part of the hall became the Southdown Bus Office. It was also believed that the Heroes was the first to have a television set in the village.

In 1965, the owners of the Hotel, George Gale & Co., decided to move the "Heroes" to new premises about 300 yards further to the north of London Road. The new site was the former house of Dr Lennox Stevenson and the third Heroes of Waterloo was built, pulling

its first pint in 1966. The whole of the area associated with the former Waterloo Hotel was redeveloped to make way for the £600,000 Wellington Arcade shopping precinct.



The Heroes of Waterloo Hotel, photographed around 1960



Demolition of the Heroes of Waterloo Hotel, 1965/6

The new public house, now owned by the Fullers Brewery is still thriving and is described as: *Waterlooville's leading young person's live entertainment venue.*



The Heroes, 2012

The Baptist Church

Perhaps the most handsome building in Waterloooville was the Italianate styled Baptist church which stood close to the crossroads on the north side of London Road. Mirroring the 'Heroes' in some respect this was the second Baptist church in Waterloooville. Built in 1884 at a cost of £2,000 it was jointly funded by James Lancaster of Portsmouth and his son George Snow Lancaster of Melton House, London Road. This most iconic building was designed by Portsmouth architect George Rake, noted for his buildings of Portsmouth (Kingston) Prison and St James's Hospital in that town. The builder was John Croad of Portsmouth. This new church or chapel (Ebenezer Baptist Chapel) replaced an older chapel which stood nearby in Chapel Lane. By the middle of the 1960s the Baptist church was deemed too small for its congregation and its overall needs and a new church was needed, with eventually a new church being built further along on the south side of London Road between Avondale Road and Billett Avenue. The 1919 War Memorial Clock and list of the fallen, originally placed in the Baptist church because of its central location was transferred to the rebuilt parish church of St George's in 1969. The new Baptist church was built in 1967 and designed by the award winning Manser Practice Architects with the brief:

Being to design a flexible space for worship that was to be used seven days a week, designed using non-sentimental modern construction methods. Visitors are lead through a large entrance court into a sanctuary with an open-plan hall behind, divided as necessary by movable partitions. Side rooms, Sunday school rooms, the kitchen and cloakrooms are placed along either flank so they could join either church or hall where appropriate. High level windows maximise natural lighting whilst maintaining privacy from the adjacent properties. Manser Practice



The London Road, mid-1960s, shortly before the demolition of the Baptist church



The Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, circa 1960



Waterlooville Baptist Church, 2012



Waterlooville Baptist Church, 1967. *Manser Practice*

The original Ebenezer Baptist Chapel in Chapel Lane originally opened on 20 May 1854 and ended its days as a converted garage for panel beating, welding and re-spraying cars in the 1960s.

St George's Church

From 1966 onwards, as we have already noted, it was becoming critical for Waterlooville to have a larger parish church to cater for the rapidly growing population within the parish. St George's church, originally consecrated on 26 January 1831, was now becoming unfit for purpose with constant need of repair and the limited space for the growing population. The decision was taken to build a new church.



Demolition of St George's Church, 1968. *The Old St George's: A History of the Church and Parish of Waterlooville, 1831-1970, John Symonds*

The church architect, Mr Ken Makins, was consulted and he recommended demolition and the building of a new church with seating for 400. By August 1966 costs for the new project were being discussed and it was suggested that if the parish could raise £10,000 a further £30,000 might be contributed by the Diocese. In October 1966 Mr Makins produced plans for a new church to seat 350, retaining the old tower with new facing. An appeal was launched in January 1967 with costs estimated to be around £38,400 plus

£3,000 for a new organ leaving the parish to raise £12,000. The plans and costs were approved by the Diocese.

Once demolition began a temporary church building was purchased for £700 and in September 1967 tenders for building the new church were put out. The successful bid was made by Mr G. Marsh of Emsworth and a contract was signed for the work which would cost £40,410. The final cost including fees, pews and a new organ amounted to almost £50,000. The last service before demolition started was held at the old church on Sunday 29 December 1967.

The new building was deemed a great success and cleverly maintained about a half of the original church with the original chancel and altar and the Hulbert memorial window plus also the vestry and Phillipson chapel. The new tower was clad with 140 purpose made Cornish granite faced blocks 4 feet square and the nave became a spacious 65 ft wide with pews to seat 280 people. The church was re-hallowed by the Bishop of Portsmouth, Rt Revd John Phillips, on 3 April 1970.



St George's Church, 2012

In 1968 changes were happening with Waterloo's principle company with the amalgamation of Wadham's to Stringer Motors of Wiltshire creating Wadham Stringer Ltd. The business at this time was still extremely successful, still building the bodyworks for ambulances, and other coach built vehicles but it was as ambulance specialists that the company excelled. Various types of ambulances were produced including for example converting Range Rovers into the classic ambulance type. The first conversion was finished in September 1971. The Wadham Stringer conversion got a Land Rover approval and the production stayed from 1971 to the mid-1980s. Wadham Stringer Range Rover ambulances were sold both on the civilian market as well to the military customers.



Wadham Stringer ambulance, circa 1971



Wadham Stringer, circa 1978

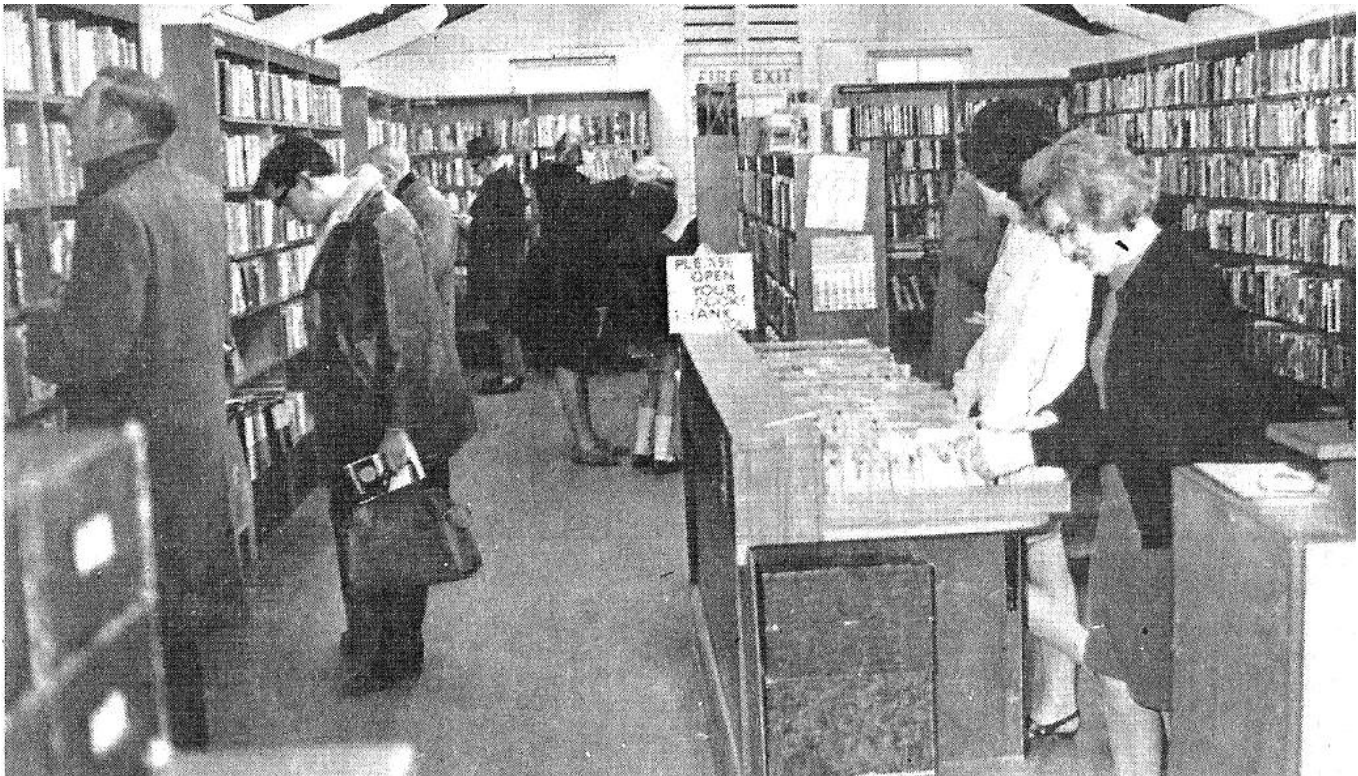


Two views of London Road, Waterloo, 1967



Waterlooville Library, 1968 to 2015

In 1968 Waterlooville Library was on the move again, this time to the former Admiralty huts on the site of the Waterlooville telephone exchange in London Road. The new library building, although planned as a temporary site, was described by the Regional Librarian, Frank Baguley, as: *Inadequate, poorly ventilated, crowded, and possibly threatened by rats.* The need for a new purpose built library for Waterlooville was becoming urgent. Further remarks stated that during peak hours there was hardly room enough to move in the small library and staff were highly critical of the general lack of books and facilities. A report in the press said that *the Waterlooville community now feels itself deserving of something better.* The library was manned by a full time staff of four and two part time assistants under the leadership of the Area Librarian, Mrs Pat Tranter.



The crowded interior of Waterlooville Library, February 1970

In 1970/71 a working party of the County Council finance committee finally gave the go ahead for a new library and approval was sanctioned for a four-storey building of about 17,000 sq. ft. with the meetings/exhibition room being abandoned in favour of a top floor used for County offices. This left the library with three floors totalling 11,000 sq. ft. On the 5 April 1971, the contractors J. G. Snelling of Chichester entered on the site and commenced work. The finance committee approved expenditure of a sum not to exceed £125,880. The site cost £13,500 with the division of building costs at £86,890 on the library; £32,551 on County Council office accommodation; £11,250 on shelving, furniture and fittings and £38,000 on books. J. G. Snelling, the building contractors tendered £119,441 for the work.

The new library, at the time of its building, was by far the largest in the South East Region of Hampshire. The official opening of the new library was on the 11 June 1973 with it opening quietly with no ceremony, but with a crowd of people waiting outside ready to enter. Mrs Tranter reported on the opening day that:

I can hardly believe we have moved in at last, I never thought they would get started on it, and when they did I never thought they would get finished, and now suddenly we are in, with 120 new people joining in the first full day.

Staffing at this time consisted of Librarian, four qualified Senior Assistants, six full time Assistants and four part time Assistants. The new library got off to a good start, in the first week with 10,062 books being issued with the first year total being 192,762 books.

The news report went on to say that the reference section was being used a great deal with one of the successful innovations of the new library being the language tapes of French, German, Spanish and Italian in the reference section. Mrs Tranter went on to remark that:

We have a very good increase in membership, which now stands at about 3,000 people and I expect we will be well above the national average for library membership. At the moment a lot of people from outside the Waterlooville area are taking the trouble to come here. We are just managing to cope with the demand.

Unfortunately, nearly three years after opening, in the spring of 1976, structural defects were found in the building leading to the third floor being closed to Hampshire County Council staff and Social Services staff that used the office space there. Remedial work on the building to repair serious cracks in the walls, which were caused by the wide span of the floor causing deflection or slight movement in the walls, was estimated to cost £14,000. The top floor of the library stood empty for three years reopening in March 1976.

The new library appeared to be a great success with the public, even if the outside appearance did not appeal to everyone, with letters in the local press praising the new library and staff. One such from Mrs Joan Moules of Waterlooville on the 13 June 1976 recorded:

I would like to record the wonderful services of our public libraries, especially the Waterlooville Library. Every member of the staff is consistently helpful and friendly. Nothing is too much trouble, and one is served with efficiency and cheerfulness. When I thanked them they said it was a pleasure. Certainly it is a pleasure to those of us who need and use the library frequently to be treated with such courtesy, and the warmth of the happy librarians in Waterlooville compensates a lot for bleakness of the outward appearance of the building they work in.



The old library in London Road



The new library, August 1973



The main entrance to the new library, August 1973

In November 1983 a further problem were found. This time it was caused by the synthetic cladding material which was used to cover the nine foot walls of the top floor which was found to be peeling and had to be replaced with traditional lead sheeting. This replacement was estimated to have cost £61,000.



Ground floor fiction library, circa 1983



Ground Floor Fiction Library, circa 1983

1984 saw the launch of the Family Library Link project in Leigh Park with the aims to draw together families, books and libraries through a varied programme of story-times, book exchanges and visits for pre-school children. The project was a success and weekly rhyme-time and story-time sessions continue today to attract regular visitors to not only to Waterlooville but other Hampshire libraries as well. Also in 1984 a refurbishment of the library saw major improvements including alterations to the foyer and counters being carried out in June of that year. The modifications which took three weeks to complete enabled the library service to introduce a new security system and a computerized issue system.

Following on from the success of the Family Library Link project a Community Library Link Service was introduced to the Havant and Waterlooville area in June 1987. The new scheme enabled a mobile library to visit care homes and sheltered accommodation complexes. Based at Hayling Island Library, in the first two months of operation the scheme visited 84 premises loaning out 3,500 books in its first month. Mrs Pam Cooper, the Divisional Librarian for the Waterlooville area, said of the project:

Our static libraries are always extremely important but now we are developing a much better service for those people who just cannot get to those libraries themselves.

In June 1994 the library celebrated its 21st birthday with a week of varied events for both children and adults culminating on the 11 June with a day of activities for children followed by a party in the evening for staff. Displays prepared for the birthday included

one based on 1973, local history containing photographs from the Charles Marshall collection and 1,200 birthday cards made by children and displayed in the children's library.

The following year, in June 1995, further internal improvements were carried out at the library with automatic doors, a new readers' enquiry desk, and improved lighting throughout the building being carried out. The library needed to close for four weeks for the work to be finished at a cost of £35,000.

Since the library has been in its present location the number of visitors and readers has continued to rise. Examples of this can be seen in the figures for 1994/5 when 347,433 people visited the library and in 1999/2000 the total had risen to 492,432.

In February 2010 the library closed for nearly nine months when major changes were made to the service to the public with the introduction of a self-service system enabling readers to issue and return their books themselves. This service was funded by a lottery grant and is now gradually being rolled out across the county at other Hampshire libraries. While the library was closed to the public other changes and alterations were carried out giving the library a more colourful and vibrant and modern look. During the closure a temporary library was set up in the car park of the Asda supermarket behind the Community Centre thus enabling readers to continue to access library facilities. In addition the Horndean Library opened full time. The library reopened in October 2010.

With the changing face of technology the library service as changed with the times with access to the People's Network (PN) public ICT system being introduced to Hampshire libraries in 2002, enabling visitors to access computers, scanners and printers. Since its introduction the system in libraries in Hampshire has been heavily used, with over 900,000 sessions a year since March 2006. New improved IT systems will be available in the future to meet customer and service requirements. Along with this wi-fi is now available in all Hampshire libraries for use with laptops and other forms of computers such as iPads and tablets. Readers can now even download books onto e-readers, computers, and mobile phones from the comfort of their own home which is available via the Hampshire Libraries website.

As this shows the library is more than just a place to find a book; in October 2009 a pilot scheme was introduced with various learning courses including Introduction to Internet and email, Family History, and CV Writing. After the initial success of this scheme courses started to be run on a regular basis, which are still a very popular part of the life of the library today. Waterloo, along with Hayling Island and Havant, were among the first libraries to open up as learning hubs. The courses held today for example range from learning the basics of computing, how to find that long lost ancestor, to even learning how to play the ukulele and banjo or learning to paint in watercolours or oils. This diverse

collection of popular courses even allows the more energetic to keep fit with Pilates and other fitness sessions.



Waterlooville Library, 2012

Today the library is still an attractive and vibrant amenity for the people of Waterlooville and the surrounding district with a wide range of activities still being carried out. Popular among them is baby and toddler rhyme time which is enjoyed by both the children and parents and even some grandparents twice a week in the children's library. Other groups who meet in the library include those for needle craft and reading, and occasionally even well-known authors signing and giving talks on their latest books. One such being Alan Titchmarsh, the well-known television presenter and gardener. With books, both fiction and non-fiction still being very popular, added attractions for the readers include audio books, music CDs, DVDs and the introduction of magazines which can now be borrowed.

History of the Library Service in Hampshire and How it All Began

Hampshire's First Library

On the 14 August 1850, the first Public Libraries and Museums Act received the Royal Assent. This Act allowed any Municipal Borough with a population of 10,000 or more to spend $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ($\frac{1}{5}$ p) rate on the provision of accommodation for a museum or library, and the maintenance of the same. No provision was made however for the provision of books or museum exhibits and the adoption of the Act was subject to the approval of two-thirds majority in a special poll of ratepayers.

Winchester Public Library and Museum opened on the 10 November 1851 giving it the distinction of being the first authority in the country to open its doors as a library after the passing of the 1850 Act. The story of this early start in the history of Winchester and Hampshire's first public library starts in 1847 when in Hyde Street, Winchester, the Hampshire Museum, an institute supported by voluntary subscriptions, opened. Its financial position was never very satisfactory and in 1850 the committee, concerned about the gradual withdrawal of subscriptions, hurried to take advantage of the 1850 Act. It recommended that the museum be offered to the City Council if that body would adopt the Act. In December 1850 a special meeting of the council agreed to put the matter to a poll of citizens. The poll was held on 14 January 1851, when 361 voted for the proposal and 13 against.

In February the property was transferred to the City and a month later the Council acquired the Governor's House of the old Gaol in Jewry Street. In May the Dean of Winchester and others presented 100 volumes for use in the new public library. On 10 November 1851 the Mayor, Alderman Charles Seagrim, officially opened the new Library and Museum and the Winchester Quarterly Record of that date reported that:

Nearly one thousand persons visited in the course of the day and expressed themselves highly gratified with every arrangement, except that of the library which, stowed away in that high and remote part of the building, which our present Chief Magistrate once jocosely proposed should have been a fever ward, appears for all the purpose of study to have been studiously made inaccessible.

The library remained in its 'studiously inaccessible' quarters for 22 years. In effect it was little more than a small addition to the Museum. It was open on three days a week and the first catalogue produced in 1853 listed over 300 books. None of these books were available for home lending. However, in 1854 it was agreed that some 263 volumes should be lent out *gratuitously to resident householders, on a guarantee being given for their safe return, signed by a member of the Town Council*. The reference stock at this time was 64 books.

Unfortunately the books could not have been of a popular nature for weekly issues amounted to only five. By 1856 the library moved to the ground floor to make it more accessible for the public and the issues increased fourfold. The library had to depend on donations and eighteen years after its opening the stock only amounted to 1,447 books, of which less than 100 were fiction.

With the opening of the new Guildhall in the Broadway in 1873 the long standing partnership between the museum and library was at last dissolved. The museum was transferred to the New Guildhall and the library to the Old Guildhall, on the corner of the High Street and St Thomas Street. The library languished for nearly three years in premises described as 'exceedingly unsatisfactory', before it moved yet again. The new location was an extension of the New Guildhall which had been built on the site of the old police station, on the corner of the High Street and Colebrook Street. Above its entrance can still be seen with the words, 'Public Reading Room'.

Despite the move to new premises, accommodation was still not at all suitable for it was stated that:

The small room cannot really be used in the evening owing to the want of light. There is one burner in the room, and that is as far from the reading table as it can be. A ladder is much needed to reach the books on the upper shelves.

The Education Acts of 1870 and 1876 had made elementary education compulsory. This had the effect of increasing the demand for reading and learning.

With the appointment in 1914 of Alfred Cecil Piper FLA, a qualified and trained librarian, at a salary of £150 a year, the history of the library as we know it today may be said to have begun. A further extension to the Guildhall provided additional accommodation and the entire library was closed for eight months and reorganised using the Dewey classification scheme; it reopened on 15 May 1915.

In 1930 a system of School Libraries was established with the annual issue soon exceeding 100,000 and the book stock was more than doubled. Increasing book stock, however, and more use of the library, only served to highlight the question of accommodation. A contemporary report stated that *books were being stored on top of bookcases, on window ledges*. The difficulty was finally resolved in 1936 when it was decided to convert the Corn Exchange in Jewry Street into a library. In 1913 the building had been purchased by the City for £8,000 with the new library opening on 26 October 1936.

During the war period membership of the library increased, membership rose from 7,558 to over 12,000 and in the peak period of 1941/42 book issues rose to 355,000. Almost the

entire staff had been called up for military service and been replaced by untrained temporary assistants.

In 1953 a separate children's library opened and in 1964 in order to conform to the requirements of the 1964 Public Libraries Act Winchester Library had to improve its services or be taken over by Hampshire County Council. To conform to the Act remodelling of the library took place in 1965 at a cost of £33,000 with the main improvements being the removal of the old shop front of the children's library and the restoration of that part of the building to its former glory. When it reopened in May 1965, an additional service was introduced, a record library, one of the first of its kind outside London.

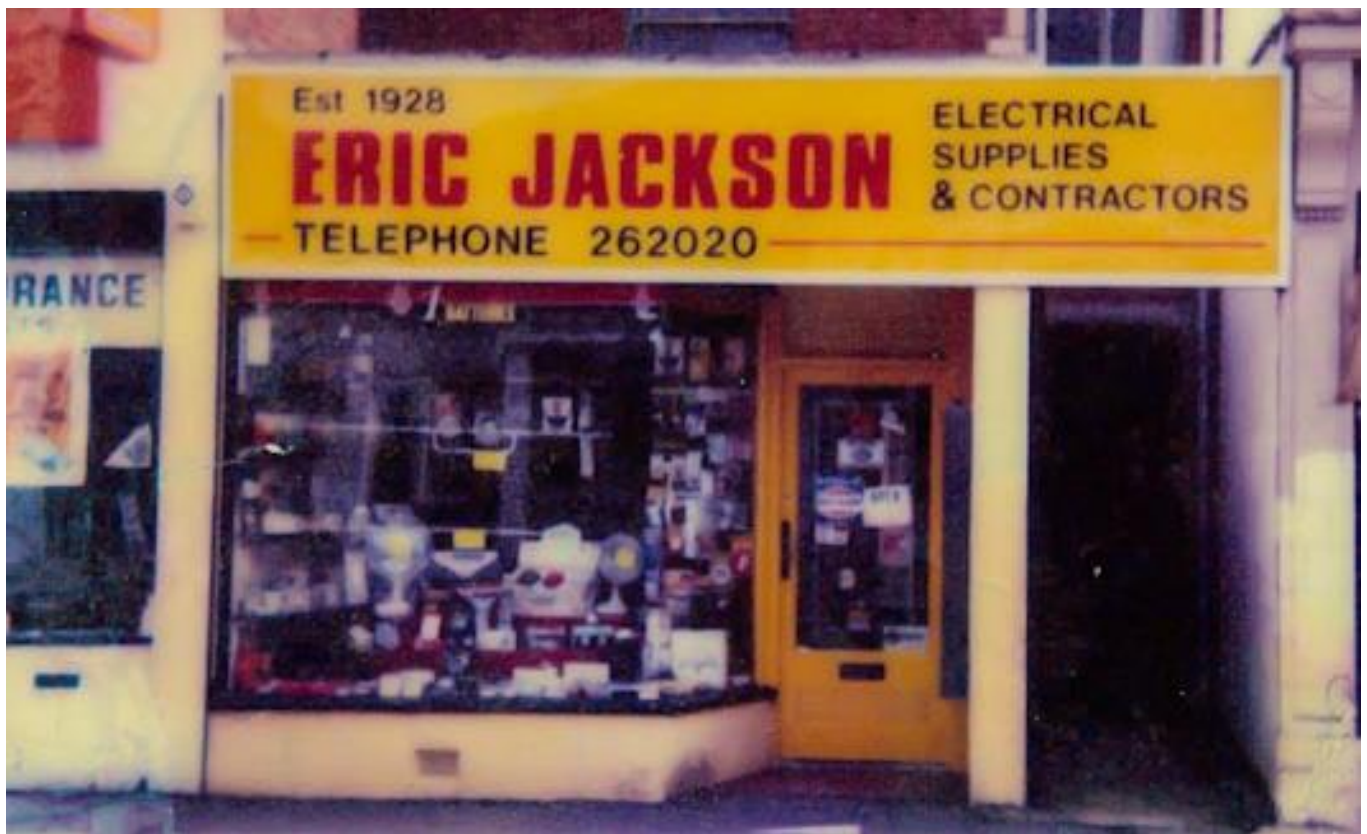
On 1 April 1974, as a result of local government reorganisation, the City Library was transferred to Hampshire County Council Library Service with Derek Dine ALA appointed to run Winchester Library and outlying libraries in the area. The library service in the County was reorganised again in 1978 and Derek Dine became Divisional Librarian for the Central Division of Hampshire.

The year 2000 saw the 150th anniversary of the first Library Act with the following year celebrations for the 150 years of a library in Winchester. Today the library, now known as the Winchester Discovery Centre, is still thriving and is still serving Winchester as part of one of over 50 libraries in the Hampshire Library Service.

Further Changes in the 1970s

By the end of the 1960s Waterlooville was the fastest growing area of the Urban District of Havant and Waterloo with new housing developments stretching out like a spider's web further from the town centre. Along with this factories and industries, rivalling its neighbour Havant, dealt in engineering and light industry as a commercial directory of 1970 records. By the turn of the decade the rebuilding of the town centre was almost complete and is best described in a guide book of the Waterlooville area for 1970, published under the auspices of the Waterlooville District Chamber of Trade:

Along the length of the London Road are to be found shops which cater for all the needs of the community; included are branches of all the "big four" banks and the Portsmouth T.S.B. as well as branches of many "national" multiple stores side by side with an impressive collection of independent local based businesses. If you want it someone's got it appears to be the motto of "Main Street," Waterlooville.



Eric Jackson Ltd, 1970. Note the original building of Sydney Villas to the rear and left of the shop.

One example of one of these 'local based businesses' is the electrical shop, Eric Jackson's Ltd, which originally opened in 1928 after Eric Jackson and his wife Marjorie relocated to Waterlooville from Portsmouth. Eric Jackson, along with his wife and parents, acquired No. 4 Sydney Villas in London Road. At some stage Eric converted the lounge into the shop we still see today. Over the years the original building structure has been modified and extended but you can still make out the villa buildings to the left and rear of the shop (up to Victoria Road). The business is still going strong with the third generation of the family, Peter Jackson, now running the business it is the oldest surviving retailer in the town.

Commercial Company Directory for Waterlooville 1970

Tabakai Ltd, 18 Aston Road	Brimore Engineering Ltd, 39 Aston Road
Wadham Coachbuilders Ltd, Arnside Road	Banstead Finishers Ltd, Arnside Road
Archiprints Services Ltd, Arnside Road	G.Q. Parachute Co. Ltd, Arnside Road
Westerly Marine Construction Co. Ltd, Arnside Road	Arrow Abrasives, Arnside Road
Hampshire Paper Bag, 20 Arnside Road	Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Dairy, Aston Road

Faulkners Factory, Aston Road	South Coast Dairies, Aston Road
Absomatic, 36 Aston Road	Premier Sheet Metal Co. Aston Road
Effmar Ltd., Aston Road	S.W. Industries, 34e Aston Road
Solent Glass, Aston Road	Waterlooville Joinery Works, Aston Road
C.&H. Engineering Fabrications, Aston Road	Triman Plastics, Aston Road
M.D.M. Engineering, 10a Aston Road	Messrs B.G. & B.P. 12 Aston Road
Hampshire Mouldings, Ltd, 13/14 Aston Road	Lofting Furnishing Co. 15 Aston Road
Aston Engineering, 17 Aston Road	Rygo Products, Aston Road
Cosham Engineering, 18 Aston Road	Machine Tool Hydraulics, 20 Aston Road
Stabletron Ltd. 21 Aston Road	Southern Circuits Ltd, Aston Road
Velco Instruments, Aston Road	Industrial Metallurgical Developments, Aston Road
R. Pothumust Engineering Ltd, Aston Road	Croft Hill Engineering, 32 Aston Road
Gilco Electronics Ltd, 34a Aston Road	Contract Maintenance Co. 34 Aston Road
CRM Micro Co. Ltd, 34c Aston Road	Stevenor Plating Ltd, 34d Aston Road
G.W.T. Electronics, 35 Aston Road	Advance Metal Techniques, 38 Aston Road
Farlington Metal Finishers, 40 Aston Road	J. Edwards & Son, 13 Hambledon Road
Plessey Co. Ltd, Hambledon Road	Ridgewood Joinery Ltd, Hambledon Road
Wadhams Ltd, Hambledon Road	Stewart King Industries Ltd, Hambledon Road
Westerly Marine Construction Ltd, Hambledon Road	Telio Ltd. Hambledon Road
R.T.Z. Metals Ltd, Hambledon Road	Ralli Bondite Ltd, Hambledon Road
C.&A. Engineering Fabrications Ltd, 30a Jubilee Road	Skeens Precision Engineering Ltd, Jubilee Road
Churchill Concrete Products, Jubilee Road	J.A. Smith Joinery, 88 Jubilee Road
J.F.G Sowing & Planting Ltd, London Road	Battman Bros, London Road

Hants & Dorset Caravan Services, London Road	Bonas Garage, London Road
V. Gauntlett, Curzon Rooms, London Road	Shoe Repairs, 97 London Road
Ernest Dye, 98 London Road	C.H.T. Marshall Ltd, The Studio, London Road
J. Ashwell, 113a London Road	B.N. Eldridge, 187 London Road
Southern Counties Construction, 204 London Road	Broadlands Garden Machinery Centre, 220 London Road
S.E. Jeffrey & Son, 246 London Road	Solent Ice Cream Co. Ltd, 322 London Road
W.A. Hall & Co. Ltd, Mill Hill	Osmond & Osmond Ltd, Stakes Hill Road
A.H. Clear & Sons, 9 Stakes Hill Road	The Derekot Co. 2a Stakes Hill Road
W.W. Bullimore, 5 Stakes Hill Road	W.J. Wilkinson, 6a Stakes Hill Road

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Advertisement for C.R.M. Micor Co. Ltd, 1974



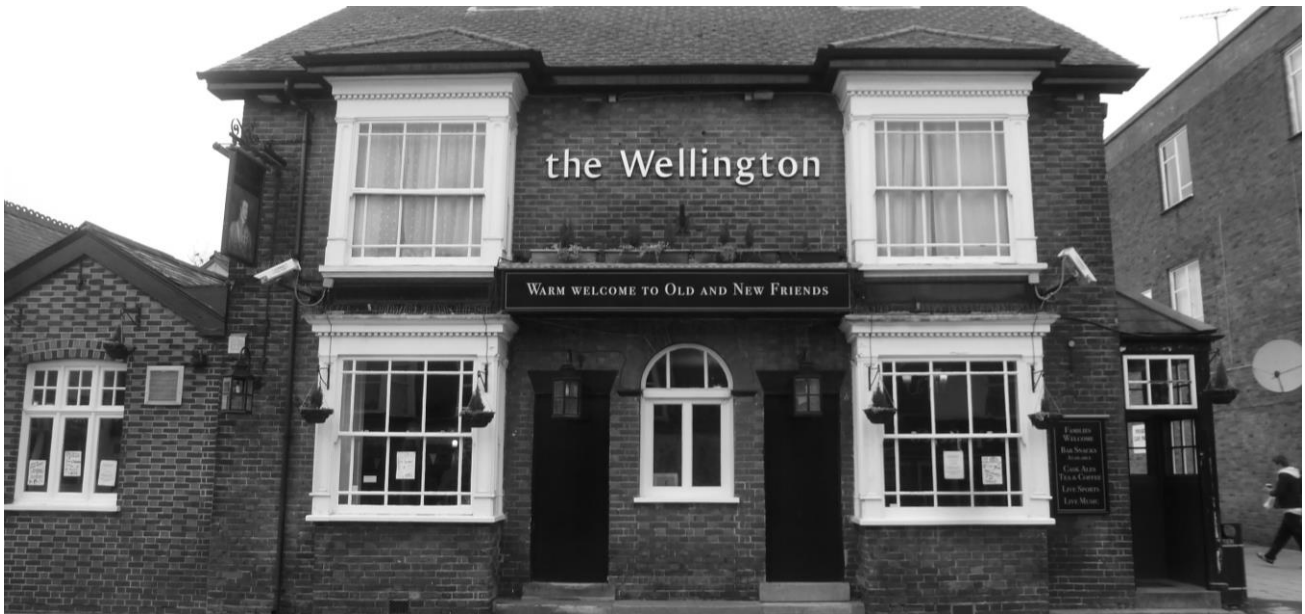
Wellington Way and cannon, 1970



The Precinct, 1974. The library and the Jester public house can be seen at the far end of the precinct.

The Public Houses of Waterloooville

The 1960s saw the demise of two of Waterloooville's old established public houses and iconic buildings, namely the Queen's Hotel and the Heroes of Waterloo Hotel, although one would be replaced by another bearing the name of the Heroes. The town centre during the 1960s was also the home to two other public houses, namely the Wellington Inn in London Road and the Bricklayer's Arms situated next door to the Victoria Hall in Stakes Hill Road. The Wellington Inn still stands, making it the town's oldest surviving public house but unfortunately the Bricklayer's Arms disappeared with the redevelopment of the northern end of Stakes Hill Road and the Waitrose site.



The Wellington, 2013. *Ralph Cousins*

The Bricklayer's Arms had a reputation of being quite a small establishment with the running gag that if you wanted a game of darts the front door must be kept open. This legend only emphasised the size of the building. Another public house close-by at this time was the Fox and Hounds, situated further along Stakes Hill Road at the former hamlet of Stakes. Originally a country pub it replaced an earlier beerhouse on the site in 1936 and is now serving a much larger population with the nearby Stakes Hill and Frennstaple housing development.

The 1960s and 1970s also saw the building of several other public houses in and around Waterloooville. Situated along Hambledon Road on the corner of Sunnymead Drive is the Falcon. This public house was built around the same time as the nearby Berg Estate and Hambledon Parade and now has a larger population to cater for with the new development along the western side of Hambledon Road. Close to the town centre further along London Road on the corner of Rowlands Avenue stands the Woodpecker, built in the late 1960s. The Woodpecker has recently undergone a large refurbishment and is a popular public house in the town.



The Falcon, 2008



The Woodpecker, June 2015

Built soon after the new Waterlooville Library was opened in 1973, the Jester was a short lived public house situated where Robert Dyas and the Waitrose carpark is now in what was Curzon Road. It disappeared when the area south and west of the library behind the Precinct was re-developed.



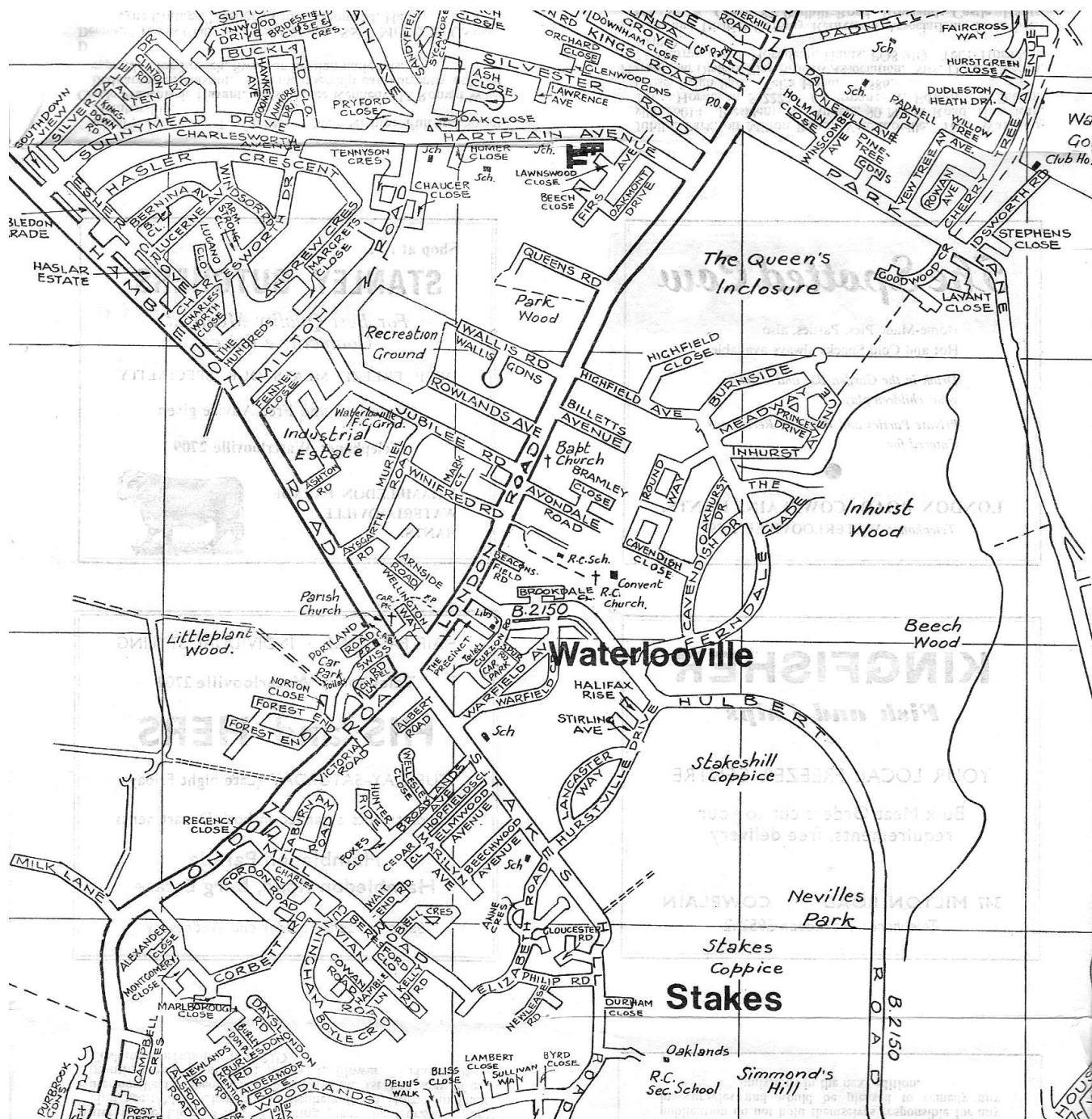
The Jester and Waterlooville library



The Denmead Queen, Waterlooville's latest public house, opened 1 November 2011. The site, in the Queens Parade, London Road shopping precinct, was formerly used by various retail outlets before being acquired by the J. D. Weatherspoon chain of public house/diners and converted into a public house. It is called after the name of a former bus, the 'Denmead Queen', which ran from Hambledon to Portsmouth Town Hall, passing through Waterlooville on its journey. This bus, which was red in colour, was run by Mr F. G. Tanner. There were several Denmead Queens as the service developed over the years until the company was bought out in the mid-1930s by Southdown Motor Services.



Stained Glass Window rescued from the demolition of the Heroes of Waterloo Hotel, 1966. Hampshire Museum Services



Map of Waterlooville, 1969/70

Sport in the Town

Sport of all descriptions had been played and carried on in Waterlooville since the early part of the 19th century. Even steeple chase racing had been carried out at the Hart Plain Estate in the late 1850s and 1860s. Cricket has been played in the village of Waterlooville since at least the 1850s with the first record of a Waterloo team recorded in the local press in 1858.

The current Waterlooville Cricket Club has its roots in a 1960s amalgamation with Old Nortonians Cricket Club and over the past 40 or so years has had a successful time winning a number of cups and divisional medals. The club play their home games at the recreation ground at Rowlands Avenue where they run three Saturday league sides with the first team playing in the Southern Electric Premier League with the two other senior teams playing in the Hampshire League. The club were one of the founding eleven teams of the inaugural Southern League in 1969. There is also a thriving junior section with teams playing in various age groups.

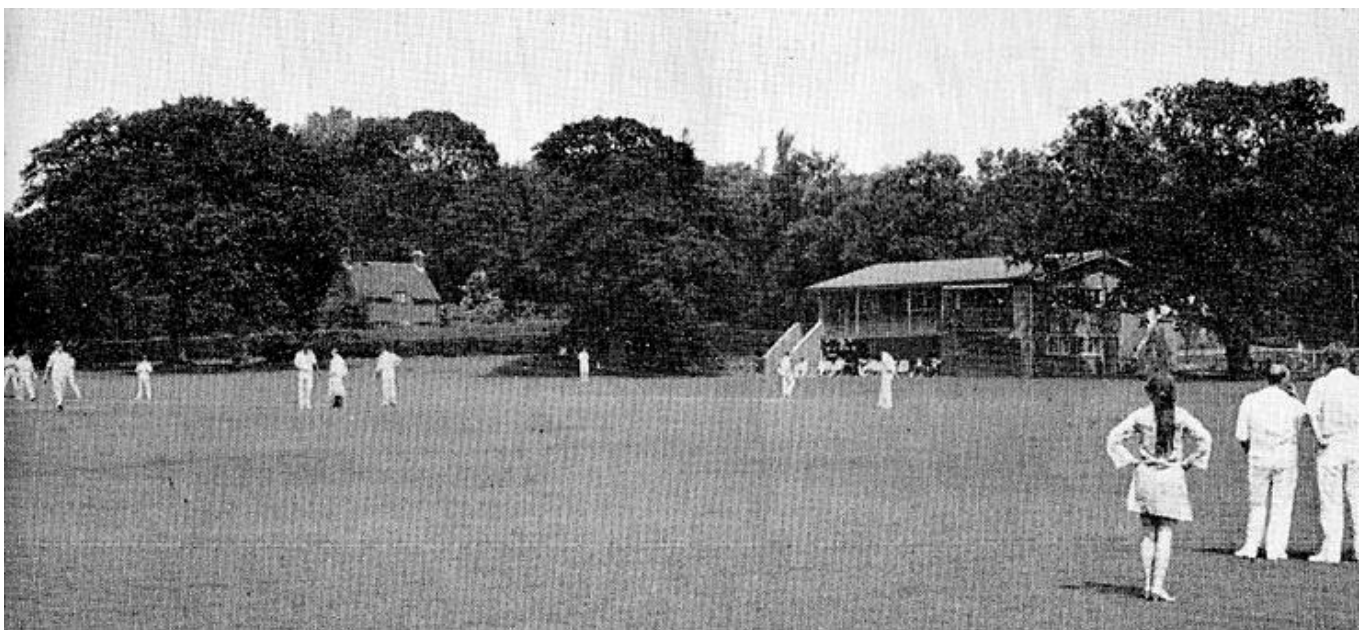


Waterlooville Cricket Club Sunday XI, circa 1970. Back row (l to r) R. Osmond (scorer), R. McIlwaine, M. Diston, B. Lewis, K. Maslen, D. Cassell, L. Gatt (umpire). Front row (l to r) D. Langrish, I. Megarry, P. Faulkner (captain), P. Ryan, K. Welsh. Peter Faulkner also acted as chairman of Waterlooville Football Club.

Boxing has also been successfully associated with the town over the years, at one time there was with a thriving and successful boxing club. One family, the Evans, stand out; they were associated with the club for many years and especially the brothers Ralph and Wayne Evans and their father Gwyn who managed them both. Ralph, a very successful amateur boxer, won a bronze medal at the 1972 Munich Olympics. In the first round of the light-flyweight contest he defeated on points Salvador Garcia of Mexico and in the second round he defeated Hector Velasquez of Chile. In the quarter-final he defeated Chanyalev Haile of Ethiopia but unfortunately lost in the semi-final to Gyorgy Gedo of Hungary who eventually went on to win the gold medal.

Wayne Evans, the younger brother of Ralph, had a successful professional boxing career, fighting as a bantam weight and challenging in April 1978 for the British Bantam weight title where he lost to the champion Johnnie Owen in the 10th round. He fought professionally 15 times winning 13 bouts and losing two.

Another successful sport associated with Waterlooville since its formation in 1928 is the Waterlooville Motor Cycle Club. Its first president was the Revd Bruce Cornford who was the moving force behind its formation. The club's heydays were the 1950s and 1960s when trials, scrambling, motor cross and grass track racing was very popular and meetings were held at venues around the area, especially at East Meon and Langrish. Members of the club then included leading riders of the day such as Jeff Smith, Brian Eastwood and Brian Goss. One of the stalwarts of the club was Ken Hall who sadly died on 9 October 1965 after an accident at a grass track meeting. The highlight of the local motor cycle club was for many years the Ken Hall Trophy, a meeting carried out annually in memory of him. The club these days is more of a social club for people with vintage motor bikes and those with an interest in bikes in general.



Cricket played at the Recreation Ground, circa 1970



A game of bowls, Waterloooville Recreation Ground, 1974

Waterlooville Football Club 1960 to 1998



The main stand at Jubilee Park, the home of Waterlooville Football Club, 1976

The 1960s was a decade of ups and downs for the football club, by the early 1960s they were holding their own in Division 1 of the Hampshire League but the season of 1963/64 saw the club relegated to Division 2. The following season the club struck back and were promoted to Division 1 after finishing top of the table.

The season of 1968/69 was another excellent year for the club as they reached the first round proper of the Football Association Cup after beating Falmouth at the third attempt in the 4th Qualifying Round. The first match ended 2-2 at Falmouth and the replay at Waterlooville ended 1-1 before the 2nd replay at Exeter City's ground ended with a 2-0

win.. In the first round proper Waterlooville were drawn against Kettering Town of the Southern League to be played on 16 November 1968 at home. Kettering Town were one of the better teams in the Southern League and went on to win 2-1.

The following season the club finished runners up in Hampshire League Division 1 but they did manage to win the Hampshire Cup and the Victory Cup in what became their penultimate season in Hampshire League football. The season of 1971/72 saw the club enter the Southern League (South), another step up in the football ladder. At their first attempt in the higher league Waterlooville won the Southern League (South) championship beating Ramsgate on goal difference and being promoted to the Southern League under manager Pat Wright. They found the step up to the Southern League daunting and the following season of 1972/73 they finished bottom of the league and were relegated back to the South Division of the Southern League. The champions of the league were Kettering Town who had beaten Waterlooville in the Football Association Cup a couple of seasons earlier. This was a much higher standard of football and the league included teams such as Yeovil, Cambridge City, Wimbledon and Barnet who all would later gain admittance to the Football League.

The rest of the 1970s would see the club consolidate itself in both the Southern League (South) and Southern League Premier Divisions and in 1976 reached once again the first round proper of the FA Cup losing 2-1 at home to Wycombe Wanderers which set a Jubilee Park attendance record of 4,500. When the league was re-organised in 1982 they were placed in the Premier Division, but were relegated back to Division One South in 1982/83, despite also reaching the final of the Southern League Cup, losing to Alvechurch.


Into the 1980s the club was recognised as one of the top non-league clubs in the area with many a former Portsmouth player playing for team. The club was also through the 1970s and 1980s managed by former Portsmouth players such as Jim Storrie, David Munks and John Milkins. It was John Milkins, as manager, who guided the club to the FA Cup first round proper in the 1983/84 season when they were drawn away against Northampton Town, their first Football League opposition. The match even caught the eye of the *Times* newspaper who on 16 November 1983 ran a preview of the match in its sports pages:

Unlikely Lads of Hants

It took Manchester United seven matches to win the FA Cup last season. Waterlooville will be playing their ninth in this season's competition when they line up against Northampton Town in the first round on Saturday. Waterlooville, who have played in all four of the qualifying rounds and needed replays in three of them, are perhaps the most unlikely of the 32 non-league clubs in the first round proper. Relegated last season from the Southern League Premier Division, the Hampshire side now lie below half-way in the Southern Division and have won only three league matches this season.


If the team lack experience, it is made up by the manager, John Milkins, aged 39, who made nearly 400 appearances in goal for Portsmouth and Oxford United before joining Waterloo as a player five years ago. A knee injury ended his playing career shortly after he became manager before the start of last season. Milkins who works full time for the club, running their recently built sports complex, has watched Northampton twice in recent weeks and believes his side have a fair chance, especially if there's any complacency in the Northampton side. That as Milkins knows, is a weakness that can easily affect League clubs in the cup.

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WATERLOOVILLE FOOTBALL CLUB Ltd.

Jubilee Park, Jubilee Road, WATERLOOVILLE B67




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The match at Northampton on 19 November ended in a 1-1 draw and a replay four days later at Jubilee Park again ended 1-1 resulting in a second replay that they lost 2-0.

The club lifted the Southern League Cup in 1986/87 after winning both legs of the two-legged final against Hednesford Town and the following season they finished second and were promoted back to the Premier Division. In 1988/89 they reached the first round of the FA Cup for the fourth and final time, losing 4-1 at home to Aylesbury United. They remained in the Premier Division until relegation at the end of the 1993/94 season.

In 1998 the club merged with Havant Town Football Club to form Havant & Waterlooville Football Club to start the next chapter in the history of the club. Residential housing, known as Coronation Road, was built on the site of Jubilee Park. Two rows of poplar trees which marked the southern and western boundaries of the football ground remain.



McIlroys and Staff, Wellington Way, 1970





Centre of Waterlooville, 1973

The 1970s carried on in the same vein as the 1960s with housing development being built around the town, perhaps not with the same endeavour and enthusiasm as the 1960s. This said further infilling of new housing was carried on with smaller housing

developments being built. Further afield new housing estates were built at both Crookhorn and by the early 1970s at Wecock Farm, primarily as overspill by Portsmouth City Council but using Waterloooville as the main focal point for shopping, leisure, work, etc.



The Precinct facing London Road, 1974

The Decline & Fall of Stakes Hill Lodge

In 1972 saw the final decline in the life of Stakes Hill Lodge, perhaps entwined more in the history of Waterloooville than the other large estates close by. On 6 November 1969 George Jackson had moved into the family home of Stakes Hill Lodge after the death of his mother Winifred Jackson, née Hulbert. As soon as he moved into Stakes Hill Lodge Hampshire County Council and Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council were pressurising him to give up the remaining 312 acres that were left of the estate. The councils said there was a need for more land for housing and also for the A3M motorway which would in due course be forthcoming.

In February 1972 the estate was put up for sale and with land compulsorily purchased by Havant Urban District Council the council finally got its way, some reports reporting that at a cost of £5.6 million. Interestingly the house itself and eight acres of land were not sold off at this sale. George Jackson recoiled from the idea of allowing the house to fall into the hands of the Havant & Waterloo Urban District Council and as the house had never been placed on the market he applied for permission to demolish it.

Photographs of the house appeared in the *Evening News* after notice was given for its demolition and this gave a sign for the vandals to move in to smash and ransack it and steal anything that could be carried away. Not long after this, on 18 June 1973 fire engulfed the remains of the house and finally destroyed 150 years of history.

As George Jackson later told a group of Havant and Winchester ‘planners’:

It has taken over one hundred years to produce the magnificence and splendour of the estate you have just bought: to reduce it to a concrete jungle seems a tragedy. I do hope that you will not all leap, once again, from the frying pan into the fire, as happened previously at Leigh Park. As for me, I can foresee that Stakes will become only a glorified extension to Leigh Park. I am sorry that our estate could not have been turned into a miniature Richmond Park, more suited to the requirements of the 80,000 people already in residence around it.

Of course, the planners would eventually get their way; the remaining eight acres were sold and the A3M motorway duly passes through land formerly belonging to the estate and at least diverts traffic away from Waterlooville. Today the Stakes Hill Lodge housing estate stands upon the site. Except for a few trees that remain, notably a Tulip tree, a Yew arbour and clumps of woodland nothing remains of this once beautiful estate. The entire area is built over. The housing estate, built in the 1980s, is pleasant and well planned and occupied by around 3,000 people in owner occupied/social housing. There are open spaces, pathways through the woodland clumps, a wall at the site of the former Ha-ha, a well-kept playground, a social hall and doctors' surgery.



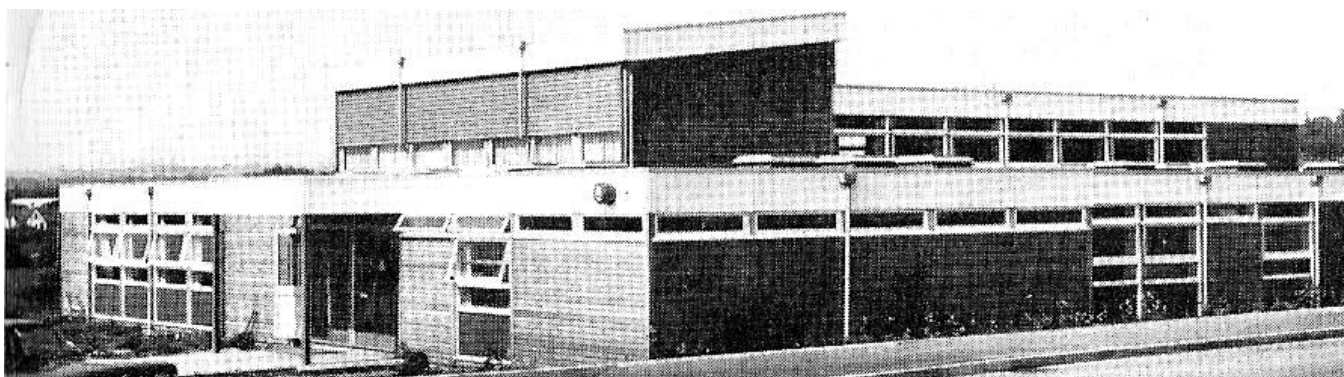
Stakes Hill Lodge, after the fire of 18 June 1973

In 1974 Waterlooville got its own Community Centre when the Waterlooville Area Community Association (WACA) was established. Its initial aims were:

To serve as the focus for many activities and bring together all sections of the community to ensure that everyone in Waterlooville from whatever he or she has come will be able to put down roots and belong.

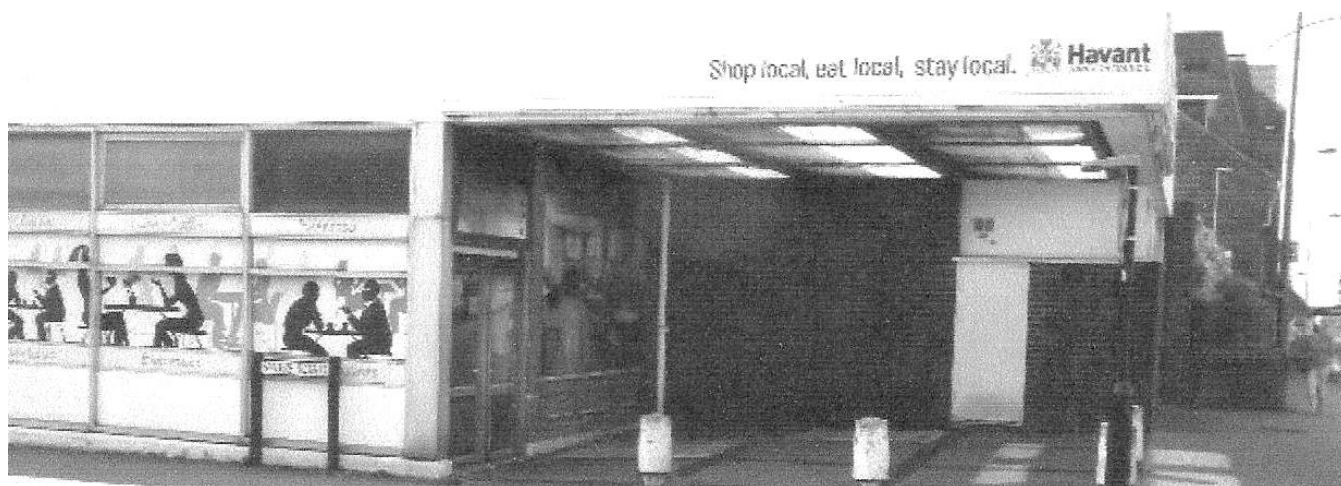
This mantra is still the case and the centre, situated to the rear of what is now Asda on Maurepas Way, is still very much part of the community and is used as such as its mission statement from 2015 which differs very little from its original 1974 statement testifies:

Our mission is to provide a safe environment for learning and leisure, which is accessible and affordable for everyone. We believe that “community spirit” is at the heart of our British way of life and Community Centres are a big part of our social networks; at Waterlooville Community Centre we aim to encourage this philosophy and strengthen this belief regardless of race, colour or creed.



Waterlooville Community Centre soon after opening, 1974

Other changes in 1975 saw the opening of a new Post Office on the corner of Hambledon Road and Swiss Road. It moved from its previous location in the old Admiralty huts close to the Telephone Exchange in London Road to what had been the site of Berry Cottage, an early nineteenth century building listed building, whose demolition saw the disappearance of another fine old building and its replacement with a typical non-descript building of the time. Berry Cottage was the former office of John Edwards & Son, Builders.



The Post Office building on the corner of Hambledon and Swiss Roads. *Mike Hill*

The new premises would serve the town until 1995 when the Post Office moved to retail premises in Wellington Way where they remain to this day.

Waterlooville's Ghostly Goings-ons

For a small town like Waterlooville there are numerous stories of ghostly activity to keep those that believe in this phenomena, and those sceptics among us that do not, interested. The story of Hopwood House and its ghostly goings-ons and suicides is well documented elsewhere and we need not tread over that ground again. But it is one or two other stories that keep the legends alive.

Perhaps the most well-known story involves a hitch hiker on the Hulbert Road that has supposedly been seen by many people and even to the point of giving a lift to her to her home in Leigh Park:

In November 1976, a man and his wife were driving down the Hulbert Road in Waterlooville, when the man saw a girl ahead standing in the path of the vehicle. The conditions were not good; daylight almost spent. It was apparent, that his wife, who was driving, could see nothing. He cried out, but it was too late. He shut his eyes in anticipation of the impact, but there was none.

When he later told his story to a workmate, the man discovered that the girl had been seen on other occasions. It was said that she came from a large council estate in Havant called Leigh Park, and had been killed by a car while trying to hitch-hike home from Waterlooville.

Another man told the witness that he was once flagged down by a girl outside the cemetery on Hulbert Road. It was a wet evening, and he agreed to give her a lift to an address in Leigh Park. During the journey, the girl spoke very little. Arriving at the address he turned to let the girl out, but found she had vanished, the only evidence that she had been there being a wet imprint on the seat.

Jean Forman, *The Haunted South*, 1989

Unfortunately, these stories cannot be verified but they still leave a little chill when heard as does another, also close to Hulbert Road, of an old drover who supposedly hanged himself from an oak tree close to Ferndale in Waterlooville. He appears in the bottom of a garden in Ferndale, dressed in mid Victorian clothing and is seen as a brooding be-smoked figure smoking a pipe and when he disappears a smell of tobacco remains. He is seen intermittently by the lady of the house standing at the bottom of the garden who has spent some time trying to find any details of who he was or any record of a suicide close by.

Other ghostly goings-ons involved Kim's Sports Shop in Wellington Way in the town. This involved poltergeist activity of things such as boxes and other materials being moved

around and knocked over at night. This activity went on for quite a while and it is unclear if any other activity occurred. One theory to this paranormal activity is the fact that Kim's Sport Shop was situated on the former site of the stables of the original Heroes of Waterloo Inn. Some people have even suggested that this may be related to those soldiers who rested awhile at the inn on their way back from the Peninsular Wars and Waterloo after 1815.

For the sceptics among us, and I fall into that category, believe that these legends are no more than fanciful stories but to others there is more than a grain of truth in them!

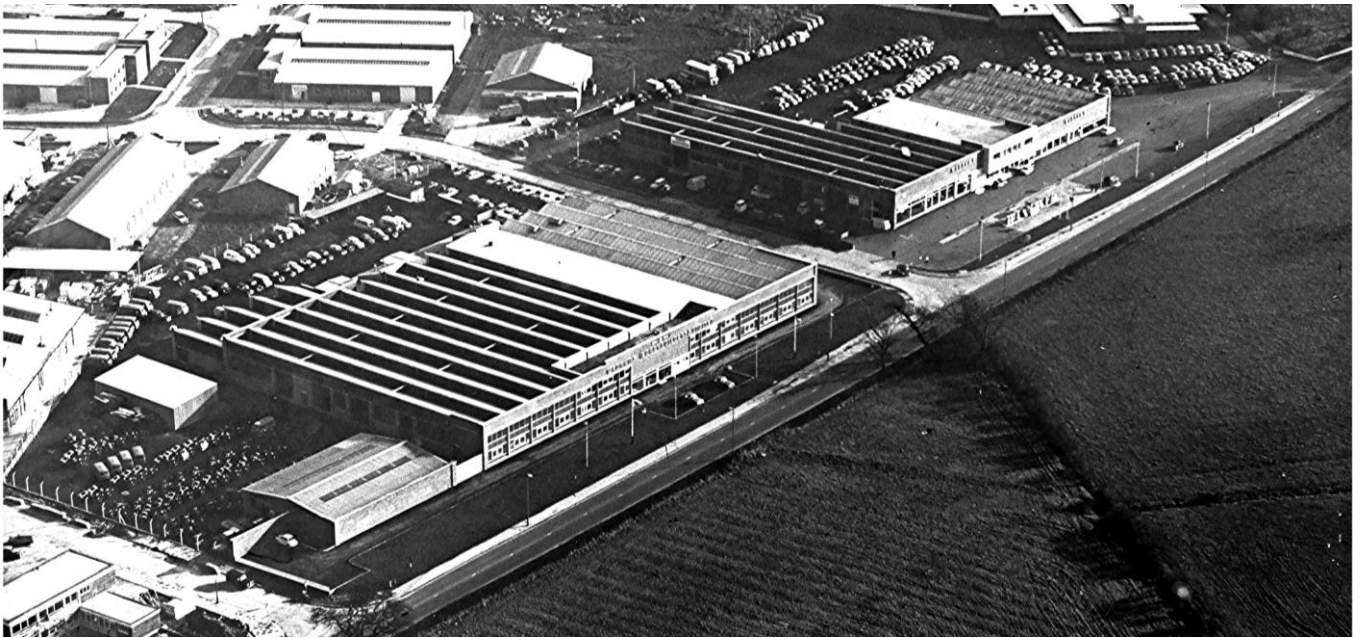
In 1977 the building of the A3M was started, diverting traffic away from the centre of Waterlooville, and this was followed by building of more houses between the Highfield estate and the motorway. This resulted in the loss of more woodland formerly part of the ancient Forest of Bere. What the A3M did was to effectively divide the Borough of Havant into two distinct residential and commercial areas and this would in time be highlighted even further with the development of the west of Waterlooville housing development which sits on the boundary between Havant Borough and Winchester City Council.

Inhurst/Outhurst woods must have been one of the largest areas of coppiced woodland for miles around. As such it would have served as a major refuge for plants and animals such as nightingales and dormice which thrive on coppiced land. With the building of the motorway and subsequent Hurstwood and Tempest Avenue estates large swathes of woodland disappeared with practically all of Inhurst Wood, Outhurst Wood, Stakes Hill Coppice and Stakes Coppice under housing development and roads.

The late 1970s saw further changes to Wadham Stringer when in 1979 they were taken over by Tozer, Kemsley and Millbourn Holdings Ltd (TKM) with the intention of expanding the Wadham Stringer business as a separate entity. The chairman of TKM, Jonathan Sieff, said at the time of the merger that:

We are convinced that this merger of interests will prove to be to the considerable advantage of both companies, The joint potential is very strong.

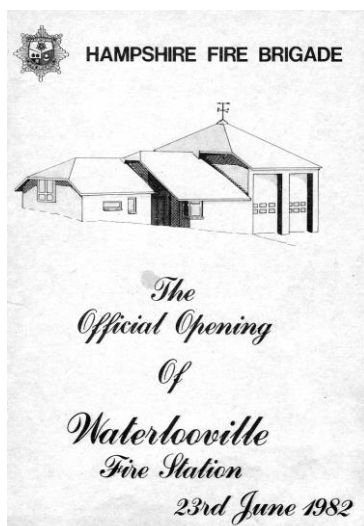
This take over had little effect on what was going on with Wadham Stringer's in Waterlooville and Wadham Stringer (coachbuilders) carried on as before. Further changes in the ownership of the company happened in 1987 when the company was integrated with Kennings Motor Group to form the Wadham Kenning Motor Group. In 1992 the company was acquired by Inchape plc, a multinational automotive retail and services company with headquarters in London, with operations in 26 countries. Again this did not effect the coachbuilding side of the company which still operated independently as WS (Coachbuilders).



Hambledon Road, c.1978 showing the extent of Wadham Stringer. Note the open fields of Brambles Farm before development

The 1980s brought further change within the town, the centre was closed to traffic in 1981 when a bypass or inner relief road was constructed to take traffic away from the main shopping area. The bypass, initially anonymous, was eventually named Maurepas Way after a commune in the Yvelines department in the Île-de-France region in north-central France. This happened sometime after the two towns were twinned in 1995. This new inner relief road, which cost £2.4 million, was officially opened in October 1982; three months ahead of schedule. An underpass was also constructed for pedestrians walking up along the Hambledon Road.

On 23 June 1982 the Waterloooville Fire Brigade was on the move again, this time due to the construction of the inner relief road which ran from Hambledon Road round to London Road at Forest End. The new site was chosen at Forest End, not far from its former home. The Chief Fire Officer, George Clarke, stated at the opening:



The new station is the seventh to be provided in Waterloooville's known Fire Brigade history. The latest is certainly the most striking and visually pleasing and will, I hope, be regarded as a great asset to the community.



Waterlooville Station Personnel, 1982

In 1985 the old London Road was fully converted to a pedestrian precinct after a £250,000 facelift. The precinct had a fountain and raised area at the northern end, near the Heroes public house, however, regular vandalism of the fountain soon resulted in its removal.

Along with the preceding two decades the 1980s saw the demolition of several fine properties in and around the town. Broadlands Mansion, built by Mrs Ann Hulbert, was demolished in the early 1980s, following on from the demolition of Berry Cottage, on the corner of Swiss Road, and the Limes, a fine late Regency house which was demolished to make way for the bypass. Other fine houses went the same way along London Road towards Cowplain, some being replaced with blocks of flats.

Further housing developments were carried out in the 1980s around the Stakes Hill Lodge area at Frenstaple Road and during the period 1985 to 1987 a new estate was built at Tempest Avenue. Both these new estates were built to the south of the town centre and located either side of Hulbert Road, spreading even further away from the town leaving the gap to Havant to the east worryingly small. The 1980s also saw the rise of further industrialisation in the town with the development of the Brambles Farm Business Centre and Enterprise Estate. Situated on the west side of Hambledon Road it was associated with the former Brambles Farm, and the eastern area of parkland associated with Old Park Farm, to the west. The area remained largely undeveloped until the Brambles Business Centre, Brambles Enterprise Centre, Brambles Farm industrial estate and Pipers industrial estate were built.

Brambles Farm itself can be traced back to the deeds of 1817 when it was described as: *The Brambles of 74 acres in Waterloo, formerly part of the East Walk of the Forest of Bere*. It would appear that it came into being when the settlement around the crossroads became

developed after the enclosure of the Forest of Bere. The deeds of 1817 records the land being in possession of the Leeke family of Havant, notably Samuel Leeke and then to William Gauntlett of Portsea, one of the first residents of the new settlement who appears to have owned it until his death in 1845. It remained with the Gauntlett family until it became linked to the Southwick Park Estate and the Thistlethwaite family who leased the farm out through the remainder of the nineteenth century and in to the twentieth.

Sometime before the Second World War Brambles Farm was acquired by William Borrow who passed the farm onto his sons and in the 1960s it was taken over by Edgar Borrow, a well-known local councillor and nationally known for his Borrow Dental Milk Foundation and the use of fluoridation as a means of preventing tooth decay in children. It was Edgar Borrow, along with his brother, who eventually sold off Brambles Farm for development to Havant Borough Council.

One of the first companies to start to build on the Brambles Farm site was GEC Marconi who needed premises for a research and development facility for the production of the Spearfish 7525 torpedo and the Stingray anti-submarine torpedo for the Royal Navy. In the spring 1982 the Brambles Farm Peace Camp was set up on the site This camp, although anti-war and anti-nuclear in its beliefs, was also supported and attended by local people demonstrating against the loss of green space and the lack of public consultation. The protesters held up the construction work for a number of months and was visited by some 3,000 people from this country and abroad.

After completion of the GEC Marconi building, a free music festival for the protesters was held at Old Park Farm in August 1984, close to the Brambles Farm site, called Torpedo Town. The following year another music festival was held which featured well known acts such as Roy Harper, Hawkwind and Ozric Tentacles. The 1985 festival was supported by over 2,000 people, many who camped at the site.

GEC Marconi was acquired by British Aerospace (BAE) on 30 November 1999 to form BAE Systems but it finally closed in 2010. In July 2012 they submitted plans for 18 business units, a 60-bedroom hotel, a restaurant, a drive-through takeaway and a car showroom on land off Elettra Avenue. Reports in the press in July 2012 stated that up to 300 jobs could be created by the multi-million pound redevelopment of the site, but at the present time these plans have been put on hold.

Brambles Farm went on to become a 'high-tech' industrial park with a mix of large and light industrial and large retail units with some ancillary office use. In 1991 a swimming pool and leisure centre opened which is still serving the local community today and in 2015 a Fitness Zone was added.



Brambles Farm Industrial Estate, 2007



Waterlooville Swimming Pool, Waterberry Drive

In 1992 the Wadham Kenning Motor Group were taken over by Inchcape plc, otherwise known as Inchcape Motors International, but the coachbuilding side still ran independently as WS (Coachbuilders). In 1998 after over 90 years of working in Waterlooville the Wadham site was taken over SC Coachbuilders Ltd (Salvadore Caetano) who specialised in both the marketing of new own-brand vehicles and used vehicles of other coachbuilders along with repairs. The site was developed to include a repair facility and parts warehouse, as well as new vehicle production. In 2006, after a management restructure, the UK division of the company started operating under the name of Caetano UK Limited. However, production of new bodywork ceased in 2007 and the site was sold in 2009. The site would eventually form part of the new Sainsbury's superstore which opened at Christmas 2014.



The former Wadham Kenning/Caetano site standing derelict, August 2011



London Road, 1990s. Note the Tesco Supermarket, opened originally by comedian Bob Monkhouse.



London Road, circa 2000. Woolworth's is now Poundland

The year of 1995 saw the demolition of the old Board or National School, along with the adjacent houses, in Stakes Hill Road, another part of Waterlooville's past that has disappeared. This area in time would become another supermarket, car park and another shopping precinct, unfortunately another change with the times.

Waterlooville Football Club – The Merger – A New Era Begins

Havant & Waterlooville Football Club, 1998 to 2015

As we have already seen Waterlooville Football Club spent a lot of years proving too good for the Southern League but not quite up to the grade of the Premier Division. 1993 witnessed an 11th place finish in the Premier, their highest ever placing. However, relegation and rising costs meant that the club struggled to remain competitive and the talk of a merger with their fierce rivals, Havant Town Football Club, who had at this time their own problems, was first mooted.

In June 1998 the two clubs joined forces. Jubilee Park was sold and the newly renamed Havant and Waterlooville Football Club was created with their home games played at Westleigh Park, unfortunately taking top class football out of the town of Waterlooville.

On 22 August 1998 the new look team beat Chelmsford 2-0 to begin a new era in the club's history. The team duly won the Southern League Southern Division, earning promotion to the Premier Division at their first attempt. With success came more financial backing and £500,000 was spent to bring the ground up to Conference standard. In 2004 the club was part of the new restructuring of the Conference South, the Division they have remained in ever since. 2005/2006 saw the club launch its successful Academy in conjunction with South Downs College.

The season 2006/07 witnessed the highest placing in the club's history, earning a play-off spot. A hard fought semi-final against Braintree Town ended with the club remaining in the Division. This was repeated in the season 2014/15 when again the club reached the play-offs and were beaten by Boreham Wood over two legs.

The FA Cup is where the club has had a great success, reaching the first round on many occasions, such as losing at home to Conference side Southport 2-1 in season 2000/2001 and 2006/2007 when the club lost 2-1 to Millwall when the game was played at Fratton Park instead of Westleigh Park. A crowd of 5,793 watched the game.

The season of 2007/2008 would see the club go on an adventure of truly epic proportions. They duly won three games before reaching the first round of the cup where they were drawn away to York City which they won 1-0 to put the club in the draw for the second round for the first time in their history. In the second round they were drawn against the oldest team in English football, Notts County, again away from home. The club, now known as the 'Hawks', won 1-0 to put themselves into the draw for the third round of the FA Cup where they would be drawn away to Swansea City. The match at Swansea ended 1-1 meaning a replay would be held at Westleigh Park. Before that match could be played the FA Cup draw for the fourth round was made giving the winners of the replay a match away at the mighty Premier League team, Liverpool.

The replay sparked unprecedented scenes in the build-up, especially with the Swansea manager Roberto Martinez calling Havant and Waterlooville a 'pub team'. Media from around the world appeared at the stadium and Havant town centre as a Hawks victory was a distinct possibility and a game against Liverpool beckoned. A colossal crowd of 4,400 packed into Westleigh Park and generated an atmosphere that will possibly never ever again be bettered. The game exceeded everybody's wildest dreams, including the author who was there, with Havant and Waterlooville winning 4-2 to set up a David and Goliath match against Liverpool in the fourth round.



Back row left to right – Richard Pope, Darren Welch (kitmen), Nic Ciardini, Harry Medway, Dan Strugnell, Ed Harris, Marvin Morgan, Shamir Mullings, Charlie Searle, Ryan Young, Manny Monthe, Brian Dutton, Matt Paterson, Jake Gale, Lee Molyneaux, Adrian Clifton, Steve Manning.

Front row left to right – Marley Ridge, Daniel Blanchett, Ben Swallow, Scott Donnelly, Shaun Gale (Assistant Manager), Derek Pope (Chairman), Lee Bradbury (Manager) Brian Stock, James Hayter, Warren Cummings, Liam Kimber, Chris Douglas.

If the Swansea game had caught the public's imagination the away tie at Anfield, the home of Liverpool, brought Havant and Waterlooville Football Club in to a complete media frenzy. Club sponsors, Carlsburg, who also sponsored Liverpool, pulled off a major PR coup by marketing the Hawks as 'probably the best pub team in the world.' More than 6,000 Havant and Waterlooville fans made the trip to Anfield, almost filling the end opposite the famous Kop.

The largest crowd the Hawks had ever played in front of, 42,566, including the author, witnessed a truly classic FA Cup game. Unbelievably the Hawks took the lead through a goal from Richard Pacquette and also went 2-1 up against one of the best teams in English football with a goal by Alfie Potter. At half time the score was 2-2 but eventually Liverpool

ran out winners 5-2 but the men from Havant and Waterloooville drew a standing ovation from all four corners of the Anfield ground. Financially the cup run gave the club a decent cash injection after an amazing cup campaign.

The next season the Hawks again reached the FA Cup first round but were beaten 3-1 at home by Brentford followed by season 2010/2011 when again they again went out in the first round beaten at home by Droyledon 2-0.

The club can now boast a public house, the Westleigh, situated next to the ground. Improvements have been carried out further at the stadium making it one of the best in the league and on the playing side the club are striving to make that next step – promotion to the National Conference League.

Into the New Century

The year of 2000 saw further changes within the town centre with the development of Dukes Walk shopping precinct to the south of the Precinct. This also coincided with the opening of the 239th Waitrose supermarket on 28 November 2000. This new development resulted in the loss of property on Stakes Hill Road such as the former Board School as well as changes to the former Curzon Road area of the town.

The year of 2005 saw the start of the Waterloooville Music Festival, an annual event that is still to this day going strong. It is best described by the festival organisers themselves:

Waterlooville Music Festival in 2015 celebrated its tenth year as the largest cultural event in Waterlooville and one of the premier annual music festivals in Hampshire. It is a week-long musical extravaganza, offering a wide range of musical genres and attracting musicians from right across the county and beyond. The aim of Waterlooville Music Festival is to bring affordable music to St George's Church and the centre of Waterlooville for the whole community to enjoy.

Waterlooville Music Festival is a non-profit making community event organised entirely by volunteers. Local schools gain the opportunity for their talented students to perform at many day time concerts, and benefit from free workshops; talented local bands have the opportunity to perform in public on the last Saturday lunchtime; other day time Concerts present talented amateur performers of professional standard; all day time events are free. In the evenings, the Festival aims to deliver a great evening of entertainment at a very reasonable price, presenting high quality amateur and semi-professional performers, always of a professional standard.

The first decade of the twentieth century saw the development and rise of the 'out of town' shopping development along Hambledon Road. This convenient way of shopping saw the rise of furniture, D.I.Y. superstores and other national companies opening up

larger stores to cater for the ever growing population. This trend is still an on-going with further outlets opening on the site today.



The Hambledon Road Shopping Development, October 2006

Barry Stapleton, the respected Waterlooville historian wrote in 1996:

... perhaps the 21st century will see Waterlooville pause for breath and at last cease to be one of Britain's most rapidly growing communities. But will there be much from the 20th century that the 21st century will wish to preserve?

If only this was true, the last few years has seen so much more development on Waterlooville's doorstep with the West of Waterlooville development enlarging the town even further and the demolition of even more of Waterlooville's past. This new development, planned for 3,000 dwellings is situated to the south-west of Waterlooville and abuts the village of Purbrook to the south, Brambles Farm in the north and straddles the boundary with Winchester District. The majority of the development area is within Winchester District, but a small part is within Havant Borough. It covers an area west of Plant Farm and almost reaches the edge of Denmead in a northern direction, the largest development the area has seen.



Berewood, part of the West of Waterlooville development

As at the end of June 2015 there were approximately 463 homes occupied on the development. It is unclear when development of all 3,000 houses for the West of Waterlooville development will be completed as this will depend on housing market conditions. At current build rates it is anticipated that construction will continue beyond 2030.

In July 2011 the town saw the consecration of its first Roman Catholic church with a dedication by Bishop Crispin Hollis, Bishop of Portsmouth. For the preceding 80 years the growing Catholic community in the town had utilised at first one aisle of, and ultimately the entire of the chapel at St Michael's convent. However the decision of the sisters of Our Lady of Charity to sell the main convent site coupled with the inadequate capacity led to a new church being required. The new church, which is dedicated to The Sacred Heart and St Peter the Apostle, sits to the north of the town centre on London Road. The new church cost £3.2 million with financial help from the Diocese and building of the church and a new presbytery commence in November 2009.

Following on from the build of the new church in 2013, a housing development of 65 homes named St Michael's Place was built on the former site with the former convent converted into 17 apartments.

In August 2012 the northern part of the shopping centre underwent a £700,000 renovation, the raised area holding the former fountain was removed and new block paving installed. The renovation increased the area available to the weekly Friday market and improved pedestrian accessibility. In addition a 'smoking-shelter' style band-stand was installed at pedestrian T-junction with The Boulevard.

Another link to Waterlooville's past disappeared in September 2012 when the disused Curzon Rooms caught fire and were eventually demolished to be replaced with another car park.

The Edgar Borrow Foundation

Background and History

The Beginnings

Dr Edgar Borrow, a farmer and agricultural engineering businessman in Southern England, became interested in fluoridation when serving on local and regional councils during the 1960s. He saw efforts to introduce water fluoridation continually opposed, primarily on grounds of freedom of choice. Convinced of the need to improve the oral health of children, Dr Borrow explored the possibilities of fluoridating milk. He was interested to discover that some research had already been conducted in this field.

The use of fluoridated milk for the prevention of dental decay had first shown to be effective in the 1950s. Further studies in the 1960s also yielded positive results. The consistent findings of this early research encouraged Dr Borrow to pursue the concept of using milk as a vehicle for fluoride.

Early Years

Thanks to Dr Borrow's farming and business success, by the late 60s his estate was fairly substantial. The rewards of his enterprise enabled him in 1971 to take the step of establishing The Borrow Foundation (initially as The Borrow Dental Milk Foundation) and dedicating the last two decades of his life to its cause.

His aim was to promote the use of milk as a vehicle for fluoride for the benefit of children's oral health. He believed that this could provide an alternative means of fluoride supplementation and one particularly appropriate in areas where the fluoridation of water or salt was not possible.

During the early years the Foundation's resources were primarily used to address the technical aspects of milk fluoridation and to support laboratory-based research studies which further demonstrated its efficacy. The results created greater awareness and interest in the use of fluoridated milk as a dental public health measure.

First Community-Based Milk Fluoridation Programme

By the mid-1980s the Foundation's priority had become the development of programmes designed to demonstrate the viability and feasibility of using fluoridated milk as a dental public health measure. Close links were established with the World Health Organization, and through this collaboration the first community based milk fluoridation programme was implemented in 1988, in Bulgaria.

It was most fitting that this major breakthrough was achieved during Dr Borrow's lifetime. He died in 1990. In accordance with his wishes, the Trustees, colleagues and associates of the Foundation have continued to pursue his aims.

Expansion and Growth

In 1991 the Foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the World Health Organisation (WHO). This formalised the basis for collaboration and underpinned the close relationship between the two bodies. The successful implementation of the community programme in Bulgaria provided valuable experience, and the results of the evaluation carried out with the WHO were favourable.

Encouraged by these findings, other countries began to consider the use of milk as a vehicle for fluoride as a population based oral health measure. During the early 1990s

projects were implemented in the Russian Federation, Peru, Chile and the United Kingdom. Programmes were established in Thailand during 2000 and Macedonia in 2009. A pilot programme in Mongolia is currently in the planning stages.

Most notable among the programmes that have been well sustained and expanded are those in Thailand and Chile. The programme in Peru was stopped when salt fluoridation was introduced; political and economic changes lay behind the closing of those in Macedonia and Bulgaria. Whilst the implementation of the programme in each country has differed, the experience gained from every site has been invaluable and has proved helpful to others embarking on this public health intervention.

To date the majority of the community based programmes have been evaluated, and the totality of the evidence confirms the caries-reducing effects of milk fluoridation found in earlier studies. We have continued to support basic research as well as clinical studies.

In parallel, the dissemination of information relating to all our activities has always been an important aspect of the Foundation's work.

Further Developments

Dr Borrow would have been delighted with the advances made with milk fluoridation over the last thirty years or so. The results of the clinical and basic research studies supported by the Foundation have assisted key decision makers in considering the merits of implementing a community-based milk fluoridation programme in their country or area.

Today milk fluoridation is considered by the WHO as an appropriate vehicle for fluoride in areas where it is not possible to introduce either salt or water fluoridation.

Alongside our commitment to milk fluoridation we have more recently begun to offer support for wider population based prevention programmes, with priority being given to emerging economies. This new initiative has seen grants awarded to facilitate the development of sustainable population based programmes/interventions for the prevention of dental disease.

Despite great advances made, oral disease remains a global problem. It is a significant burden in virtually all countries and can have a wider impact on health and wellbeing. Oral disease is often most prevalent in areas of social deprivation. It shares common risk factors with general health, such as poor diet and nutrition. The Trustees have therefore been pleased to broaden the Foundation's activities into the wider areas of oral health promotion and integrated disease prevention.

Conclusion

2015, the bi-centenary of the Battle of Waterloo, gives the town of Waterlooville time to reflect on 200 years of history. From its humble beginnings at the London Road/Hambledon Road crossroads to the fastest growing area within the county of Hampshire and beyond. Waterlooville has rapidly mushroomed into a featureless modern town, far removed from the photographs taken by Herbert Marshall from the late nineteenth century.

Sadly most of the older features of the town have disappeared, the 1960's developers saw to that with the demolition of iconic buildings within the centre of the town. The succeeding decades saw the continuation of the destruction of this once pretty village replacing older buildings with soulless concrete replacements. Even 2015 saw the demolition and disappearance of one of the few remaining older buildings in the town, Swiss Cottage, which had its origin dating back to the 1850s.



The former Plant Farm farmhouse circa 2002. *Waterlooville Library*

Further development is still taking place with the West of Waterlooville development, which has seen swathes of farm land disappear, especially around the Plant Farm area, a farm which owes its origin to the Medieval period. It is doubtful that in another 200 years there will be much from the late twentieth and early twenty first centuries worth preserving for future generations.

The Old and the New



London Road, 2008, still showing signs of Waterlooville's past. *Waterlooville Library*



Hambledon Road, 2007. Swiss Cottage, one of the town's oldest remaining buildings, stood between modern buildings at the top of Hambledon Road.



The former site of Swiss Cottage which was demolished in October 2015



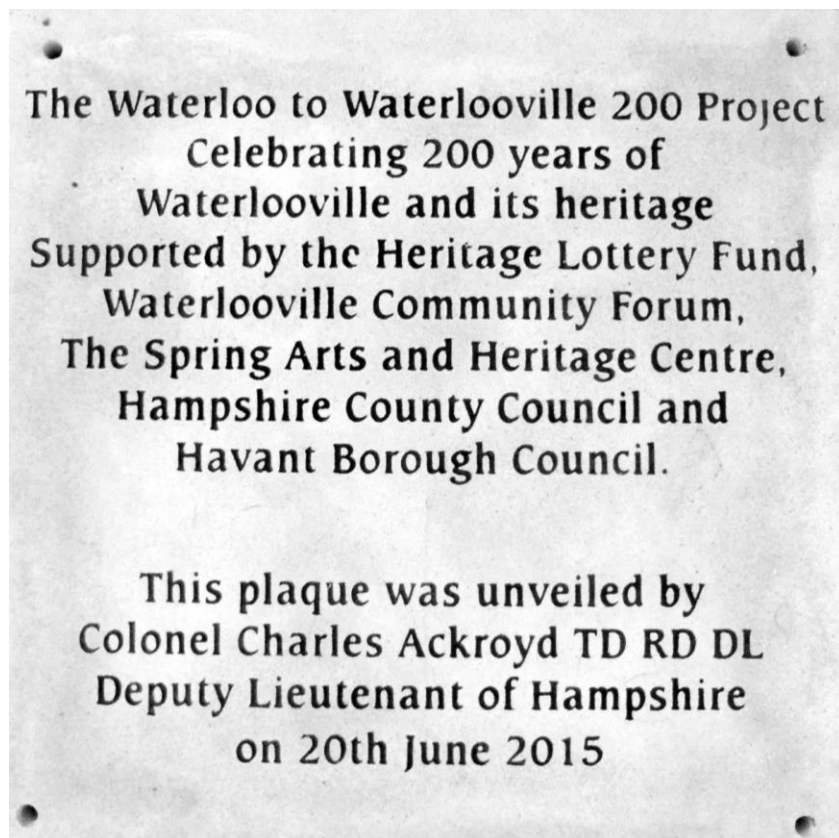
Part of Waterloo's past that still remains – Victoria Hall was built in 1880 under the patronage of George Snow Lancaster JP, whose initials can still be seen on the parapet. It was originally built as a place to hold concerts and entertainment for the people of Waterloo. The modern building of Waitrose can be seen to the right.



London Road, later 1980s

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Commemorative Plaque near to the library

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